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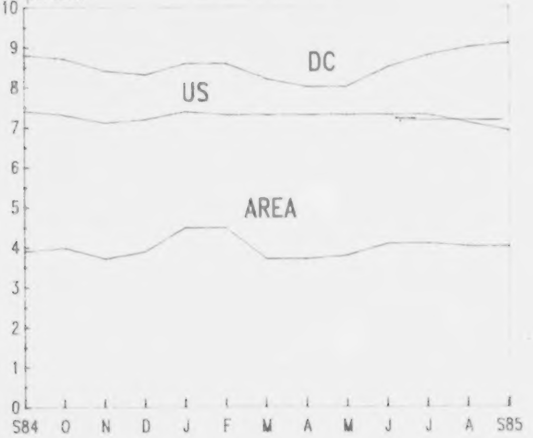
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1985 NOVEMBER 15, 1985

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE NUDGES UP SEASONALLY IN SEPTEMBER



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SEPTEMBER
1984-1985

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

Despite the drop in the level of unemployment over the month, the District's unemployment rate increased insignificantly from 9.0 percent in August, 1985 to 9.1 percent in September, 1985. The decline in the level of unemployment from 30,800 to 29,200 (5.1 percent) was offset by a decline in employment from 309,500 to 290,300 (6.2 percent), resulting in the 0.1 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate. Both the decline in employment and unemployment, over the month, are due to seasonal movements in the District's labor force. The end of the District's Summer Youth Employment (SYEP) Program was the primary cause for the decline in District resident employment. With the end of the SYEP Program, other seasonal employment, and the beginning of school, a number of District residents left the labor force and the ranks of the unemployed. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.9 percent between August and September of this year.

Technical Note: The marginal increases in the District's unemployment rate, over the past two months, have been the result of technical complexities in the methodology used to estimate the District's labor force and not a general worsening in economic conditions. Unpublished data sources for the District show the District's employment situation

District of Columbia
Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

JOB SERVICE *Department of Employment Services*

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
September 1985 a/

	September b/ 1985	August c/ 1985	September 1984	August 1984	Net Change From August 1985	Net Change From September 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	319,600	340,200	318,100	327,700	-20,600	1,500
Total Employment	290,300	309,500	290,100	297,700	-19,200	200
Total Unemployment	29,200	30,800	28,000	30,000	-1,600	1,200
Unemployment Rate d/	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,033,100	2,057,700	1,961,800	1,983,300	-24,600	71,300
Total Employment	1,951,000	1,975,000	1,884,700	1,903,200	-24,000	66,300
Total Unemployment	82,100	82,600	77,100	80,100	- 500	5,000
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,713,600	1,717,400	1,643,700	1,655,600	- 3,800	69,900
Total Employment	1,660,700	1,665,600	1,594,700	1,605,400	- 4,900	66,000
Total Unemployment	52,900	51,900	49,100	50,200	1,000	3,800
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

improving slightly over the past two months.

Since September, 1984, the number of employed District residents increased marginally from 290,100 to 290,300, while the number of jobless District residents increased from 28,000 to 29,200. These movements in the number of employed and jobless District residents have resulted in a small increase in the District's jobless rate from 8.8 percent in September, 1984 to 9.1 percent in September, 1985.

Over the year, the nation's civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.1 percent to 6.9 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Between August and September, the Area unemployment rate held steady at 4.0 percent. However, the Suburban unemployment rate rose slightly from 3.0 percent in August to 3.1 percent in September. In the Area, both employment and unemployment were down seasonally over the month--employment falling from 1,975,000 to 1,951,000 and unemployment falling from 82,600 to 82,100. Between August and September, Suburban employment fell by 4,900 to 1,660,700, while unemployment increased by 1,000 to 52,900, resulting in the 0.1 percentage point increase in the Suburban unemployment rate.

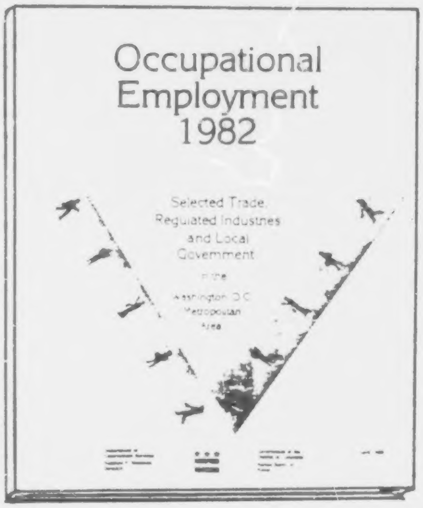
Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Sept. a/ 1985	Aug. b/ 1985	Sept. 1984
Washington, D.C.	9.1	9.0	8.8
Alexandria City	4.7	4.7	4.0
Fairfax City	3.8	3.4	3.7
Falls Church City	3.8	4.2	4.4
Manassas City	3.2	2.6	2.9
Manassas Park City	2.4	2.3	2.0
Arlington County	4.0	3.8	3.3
Fairfax County	3.3	3.2	2.5
Prince William County	3.0	2.7	2.4
Loudoun County	3.0	2.9	2.4
Stafford County	3.0	3.0	2.5
Montgomery County	2.5	2.5	2.8
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.1	3.5
Frederick County	2.3	2.4	2.9
Calvert County	2.7	3.2	3.3
Charles County	2.4	2.5	2.7

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Compared to year ago estimates (September, 1984 to September, 1985) the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents is virtually unchanged. Since September, 1984, the Area jobless rate rose slightly from 3.9 percent to 4.0 percent.



Occupational Employment 1982

Selected Trade, Regulated Industries and Local Government in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

As a part of the Department's ongoing industry and occupational projections program, the LMIR Division now has available, in printed form, the results of its 1982 occupational employment survey. Once every three years, the Division surveys all industries in the District. The results are combined with similar surveys conducted in the Maryland and Virginia suburbs to produce occupational patterns in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

The industrial occupational patterns from the 1982 survey include those for Retail and Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities and Local Government. The information should be of interest to researchers and planners specializing in these industries. Copies are free and may be obtained by calling LMIR at 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee on 629-1983.

Similarly, the Suburban jobless rate rose slightly from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent. In both the Area and Suburbs, the growth in employment was insufficient to offset the growth in the labor force, resulting in the 0.1 percentage increases in their jobless rates.

Between September, 1984 and September, 1985, Area employment increased from 1,884,700 to 1,951,000 (3.5 percent), while the labor force increased from 1,961,800 to 2,033,100 (3.6 percent). As a result of the faster growing Area labor force, joblessness among Area residents rose, over the year, by 5,000. Since September, 1984, Suburban employment has increased by 66,000 (4.1 percent), while the Suburban labor force has grown by 69,900 (4.3 percent). Given the faster growth in the Suburban labor force, total joblessness increased from 49,100 to 52,900; with a resultant rise in the Suburban joblessness rate from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,376 in September, down 1,248 from August. In September, 1985, 51.1 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 27.0 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.9 weeks for all claimants in August, up 0.5 weeks from the previous month.

The jump in the median duration in the current spell of insured unemployment was due to an increase in both the male and the female median duration of insured unemployment. Over the month, the median duration of insured unemployment increased from 9.4 weeks to 9.8 weeks for males and from 9.4 weeks to 10.1 weeks for females. Available information suggest that the increase in duration occurred among professional workers, technical workers, managers, clerical workers, and sales workers.

Since September, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,661. Over the year, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment has remained virtually unchanged, rising from 9.8 weeks to 9.9 weeks.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
September 1985

	Sept. b/ 1985	Aug. c/ 1985	Sept. 1984
Total	9,376	10,624	11,037
Sex			
Male	4,794	5,320	5,485
Female	4,582	5,304	5,552
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,454	2,600	2,644
Clerical & Sales	2,527	2,756	2,817
Service	2,284	2,930	2,444
Farm, Fish, Forest	46	44	51
Processing	27	28	49
Machine Trade	142	125	138
Benchwork	65	63	72
Structural	853	856	752
Misc. & INA	978	1,222	2,070

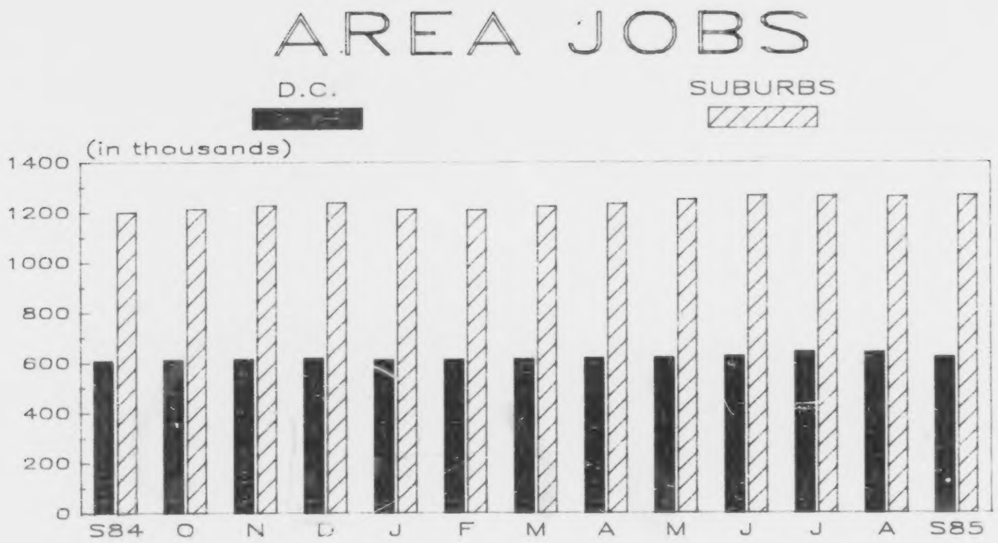
LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
September 1985

Duration and Sex	Sept. a/ 1985	Aug. b/ 1985	Sept. 1984
Total	9,376	10,6.4	11,037
1-2 Weeks	1,327	1,463	1,560
3-4 Weeks	1,051	1,669	1,260
5-14 Weeks	4,207	4,484	5,024
15-26 Weeks	2,791	3,008	3,193
Median Duration All Claimants	9.9	9.4	9.8
Males	9.8	9.4	9.8
Females	10.1	9.4	9.9

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR



JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District declined by 19,400, between August and September of this year, reflecting the end of the Summer Youth Employment (SYEP) Program and other seasonal layoffs. As was the case in August, 1985, the decline was concentrated in the District Government (16,700 jobs), where most of the seasonal hiring occurred in July. The number of private sector jobs rose by 800 over the month.

Compared to September of last year, District employment rose by 2.1 percent (12,200 jobs). A large percent of this increase was in the Services industry, with 4,800 jobs. Elsewhere in the private sector, there were marginal gains in Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,000) and Construction (700). Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate each increased by 600. Manufacturing rose by 100 over the month. In the public sector, Federal Government employment increased by 2,300 jobs (1.1 percent) and District Government employment increased by 2,800 over the year.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

Between August and September of this year, the number of Suburban jobs rose to 1,266,200, an increase of 4,900. Seasonal factors caused Federal Government employment to decline by 2.1 percent (3,000 jobs) and State and Local government to rise by 7.2 percent (9,800 jobs). The private sector also experienced layoffs over the month of 1,900 jobs. Only the Services (4,300 jobs), Construction (1,600 jobs), and Wholesale Trade industries (300 jobs) realized gains.

Over the past year (September, 1984 to September, 1985) the number of Suburban jobs continued to climb by 5.4 percent --an increase of 65,400.

The Services industry led all industries, with an increase of 24,400 jobs. Construction (13,100) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (12,800) also contributed significantly. Since September of 1984, the private sector has spiraled upward at a growth rate of 6.6 percent. In the public sector, a decline in Federal Government jobs (4,800) was offset by a rise in the number of State and Local Government jobs (9,600) over the year.

CES

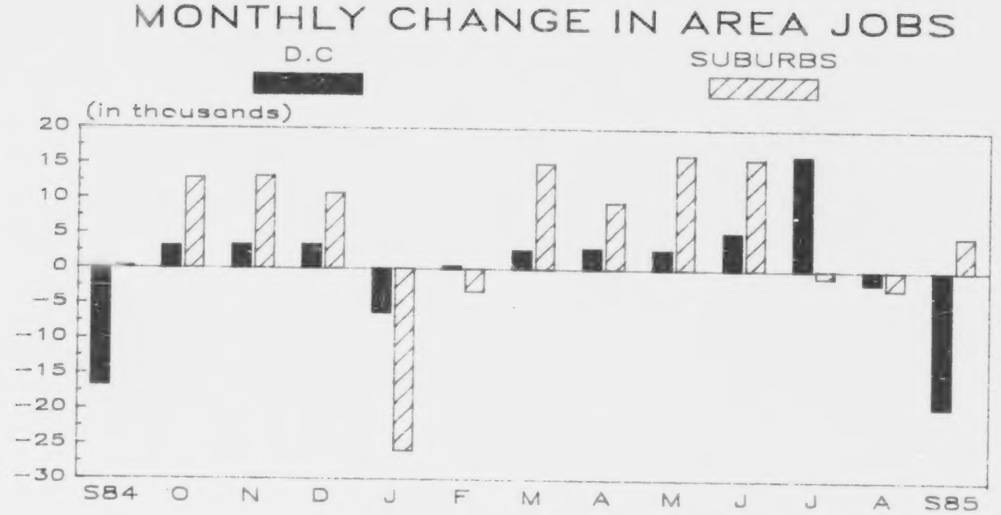
A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	September a/ 1985	August b/ 1985	September 1984	September a/ 1985	August b/ 1985	September 1984
TOTAL	621.9	641.3	609.0	1,888.1	1,902.6	1,809.8
Total Private Sector	365.8	365.0	358.0	1,345.0	1,346.1	1,276.6
Manufacturing	14.8	14.8	14.7	79.2	79.4	77.9
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.8	37.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.1	21.2	19.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.5	40.6	40.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.0	5.1
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.6	11.7	29.1	29.3	29.4
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.3	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.0	11.8	11.3	112.2	110.4	98.4
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.9	26.9	26.3	90.3	90.5	84.6
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.5	39.4	35.7
All Transportation	8.9	8.9	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	18.0	18.0	17.6	46.5	46.8	44.5
Trade	65.2	65.0	64.2	376.7	377.3	362.9
Wholesale	9.7	9.8	9.9	71.0	70.8	69.2
Retail	55.5	55.2	54.3	305.7	306.5	293.7
General Merchandise	4.7	4.6	4.9	35.1	34.6	34.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.6	42.7	40.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.9	34.0	32.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.1	20.3	20.6
Eating and Drinking Places	28.6	28.7	27.5	103.7	104.6	99.0
All Other Retail	22.2	21.9	21.9	70.3	70.3	66.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	36.4	35.7	110.4	111.1	105.9
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.0	21.3	21.6	20.7
All Other	29.0	29.1	28.7	89.1	89.5	85.2
Services	210.5	210.0	205.7	575.1	576.3	545.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.3	11.7	12.2	28.9	28.4	27.3
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.0	21.5	21.4	20.4
Business Services	44.2	43.9	42.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.4	30.4	31.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	20.9	21.1	19.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.6	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.9	68.1	66.6	524.7	526.5	498.2
Government	256.1	276.3	251.0	543.1	556.5	533.
Federal Government	208.0	211.4	205.7	349.9	356.3	352.
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	193.2	200.2	180.
D.C. Government	43.0	59.8	40.2	N/A	N/A	N/
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Job Growth in the Area

Between August and September of this year, seasonal declines in the public sector dominated job growth in the Metropolitan Area. The number of jobs declined by 14,500, over the month, due primarily to a decrease in Government jobs of 13,400 and a decrease in private sector jobs of 1,100. The Services industry was the over the month growth leader, adding 4,800 jobs, followed by Construction (1,800) and Wholesale Trade (200).

Over the year (September, 1984 compared to September, 1985) the Area registered strong gains in the public (9,900 jobs) and private sectors (68,400 jobs). In the public sector, employment was up 4.3 percent. The Services industry dominated growth in the private sector, with 29,200 jobs followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade and Construction, with 13,800 jobs each. These industries continue to be the sustaining forces in the Suburban and the Area job growth.

Job Service . . .

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you the employer.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES IN TOTAL JOBS: THE DISTRICT, THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA AND THE NATION

	Percent Change in Total Jobs Sept. 1984 to Sept. 1985
District	2.1
Maryland Suburbs	5.2
Northern Virginia	7.3
Washington, D.C. MSA	4.3
U.S.	3.0

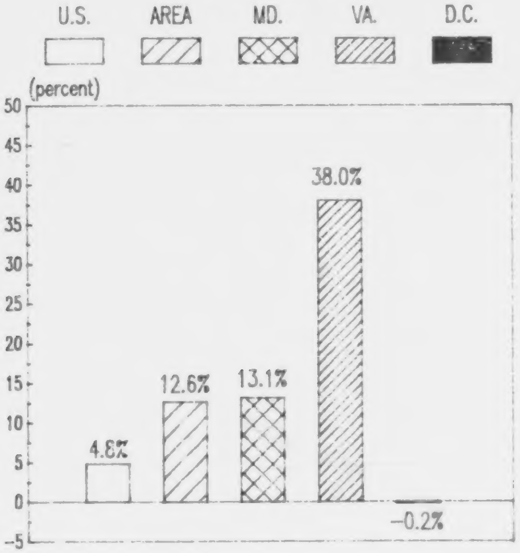
NOTICE
THE DISTRICT IS DESIGNATED A LABOR SURPLUS AREA

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated the District of Columbia as a "Labor Surplus Area" for Fiscal Year 1986. This means that employers in the City (but not the Suburbs) are entitled to special preference in bidding for Federal procurement contracts. Employers interested in bidding for Federal contracts should write the Business Service Center of the General Services Administration at 7th and D Streets, S.W., Room 1050, Washington, D.C. 20407 or call the Center on (202) 472-1804.

AREA JOB GROWTH: 1979 to 1984

In the District of Columbia, the period between 1979 and 1984 was a period of growth (1979), followed by two recessions (1980 and 1981-1982), and a recovery period starting in 1983 and extending through 1984. Following the 1974-1975 recession, industry employment in the District increased for three consecutive years, reaching 612,500 jobs by 1979. Between 1979 and 1980, jobs in the District increased another 0.6 percent--totaling 616,100 in 1980.

JOB GROWTH RATES: IN THE NATION & THE AREA
1979-1984



In the District, the mini-recession of 1980 extended into the 1981-1982 recession, the most severe downturn in economic activity since the great depression. With the 1980 recession extending into the 1981-1982 recession and the effects of the 1981-1982 recession lingering on into 1983, industry employment in the District declined from 616,100 in 1980 to 596,600 in 1983. The President's decision to reduce Federal employment and domestic programs in 1981 resulted in a 20,400 reduction in the District's Federal work force and a 6,000 decline in D.C. Government jobs between 1979 and 1984. These local government jobs were mostly related to cuts in Federal programs administered by the District, including over 3,000 federally funded CETA jobs.

Between 1979 and 1984, employment growth in the District's private sector almost offset the government losses. In fact, its growth rate (7.7 percent) exceeded the national private sector growth rate over this five year period. Most of this growth in private sector employment (61.4 percent) occurred between 1983 and 1984 when total jobs in the District increased from 596,600 in 1983 to 611,600 in 1984. This private sector surge was led by the Services industries, especially Business and Legal Services. Eating and Drinking Places also made significant contributions. If it had not been for the negative impact of Federal employment and domestic program policies, the District would have done quite well, inspite of two recession.

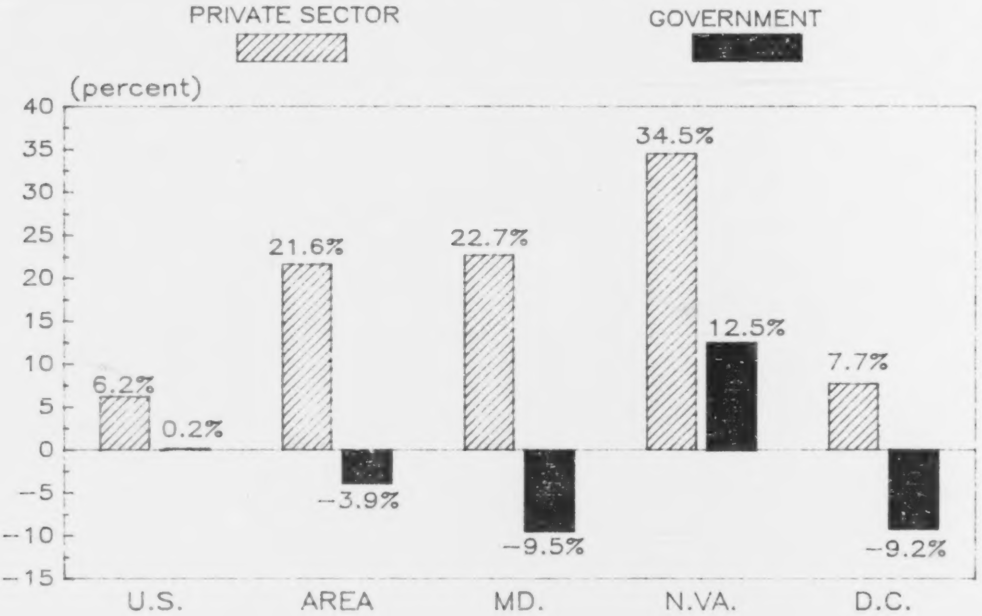
JOB GROWTH: THE NATION & THE AREA
1979-1984

AREA	1979	1984	CHANGE	%CHANGE
THE NATION.........	89823	94156	4333	4.8%
THE WASHINGTON AREA	1597	1799	202	12.6%
SUBURBAN MARYLAND..	548	620	72	13.1%
NORTHERN VIRGINIA..	441	567	126	28.6%
THE DISTRICT.......	613	612	-1	-0.2%

Source: DOES/LMIR. Annual averages, Wage & Salary Empoyment. Numbers in thousands.

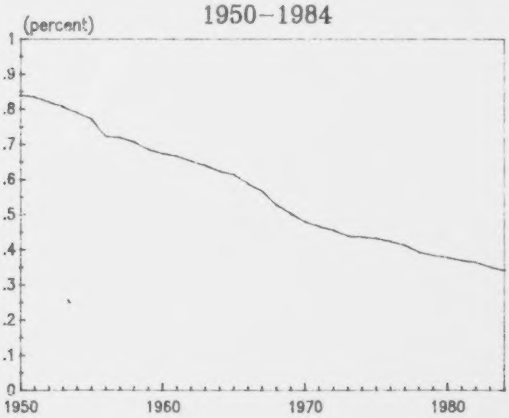
During this period, job creation in the Washington Area was quite remarkable, and undoubtedly among the best in the Nation. The Area contains approximately two percent of the Nation's jobs, but over the five year period it produced nearly five percent of all the new jobs in the United States. While suburban Maryland jobs grew at a rate three times as fast as the national economy, Northern Virginia's jobs expanded at seven times the national rate. In Maryland, Services and Retail Trade employment led the way. These

PRIVATE & PUBLIC SECTOR GROWTH RATES
1979–1984



same two industries spearheaded Northern Virginia's growth, with Government and Manufacturing also making significant contributions.

DISTRICT JOBS AS A PROPORTION OF ALL AREA JOBS
1950–1984



DOES/LMIR

As a consequence of the rapid suburban growth, the District is no longer the number one provider of jobs when compared to its suburban neighbors. But this is not a new or unusual trend. Each year, since 1950, the City has lost ground to the suburbs. Because of the rapid suburban job growth and relatively full employment in the suburbs, the Mayor's Seven Point Plan seems to be a proper policy response which can reduce the high unemployment rate in the City and sustain strong job growth in the suburbs.

The Department of Employment Services has prepared a thirteen page report with tables outlining in greater detail Area job creation over the past five years. Free copies of the report may be obtained by calling the LMIR Division on (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee on (202) 639-1083.

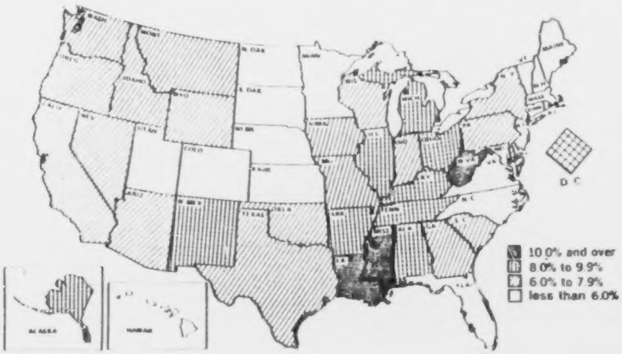
JOB SERVICE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In August, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate, was down from 4.1 percent in July and was tied with three other metropolitan areas (Trenton, Providence and Madison) for the twenty-eighth lowest rate.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 4.0 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate--3.3 percent and was down from 3.7 percent in July. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.0 percent rate. However, the Baltimore rate is still 1.0 percentage points above the Washington Area's. The Washington Area's jobless rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Washington Area's rate was unchanged over the year.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1985



When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 9.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 5th highest jobless rate. This was up a whooping six positions from the July ranking. Virginia (5.3 percent) and Maryland (4.3 percent) ranked 37th and 46th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only three states--West Virginia (12.4 percent), Louisiana (11.1 percent), and Mississippi (10.5 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate 3.4 percent. Massachusetts had the second lowest, rate of 3.7 percent.

In 26 of 51 states, August jobless rates were lower than those a year ago. This also was true last month. Montana was the one state posting no change in its jobless rate over the year. The largest drop was recorded in Alabama, 2.5 percentage points. On the other hand, Arizona reported the steepest increase, 2.0 percentage points.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia was tied with Birmingham, with a rate of 9.1 percent. This was up five notches. In July, the District had the 13th highest rate. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.6 percent. This was down 0.6 percentage point from the average of 9.2 percent in both June and July. (In May, the average was also 8.6 percent). Of the selected cities, 18 posted higher jobless rates and 6 recorded lower unemployment rates over the year. Gary, Indiana continues to have the highest rate of joblessness (17.3 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (4.5 percent) had the lowest jobless rate for the third consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 4.7 percentage points. For the second consecutive month, New Orleans had the largest over-the-year rise in it's jobless rate, 2.2 percentage points.

Job Service . . .

- Labor Market Information

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

	City	August 1985	August 1984
1.	Gary, IN	17.3	22.0
2.	Cleveland, OH	12.6	13.7
3.	New Orleans, LA	11.3	9.1
4.	Dayton, OH	10.6	11.8
5.	Buffalo, NY	9.4	12.1
6.	Chicago, IL	9.4	9.1
7.	Cincinnati, OH	9.3	10.7
8.	Birmingham, AL	9.1	12.8
9.	District of Columbia	9.1	9.2
10.	Newark, NJ	9.0	11.7
11.	St. Louis, MO	8.4	9.1
12.	Miami, FL	8.3	9.5
13.	Houston, TX	8.1	6.7
14.	Los Angeles, CA	8.0	9.7
15.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.9	10.6
16.	Atlanta, GA	7.7	6.9
17.	New York, NY	7.7	10.1
18.	Milwaukee, WI	7.4	7.3
19.	Columbus, OH	7.1	8.4
20.	Philadelphia, PA	6.6	8.9
21.	Baltimore, MD	6.4	7.3
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	5.9	6.5
23.	Dallas, TX	5.7	4.0
24.	Boston, MA	4.5	5.7

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

DISTRICT FUNDED TRAINING EXCEEDS FEDERAL FOR THE FIRST TIME

Since 1979, the District Government has consistently increased its allocation of local funds for job training. Last year, the District provided more local funds per capita for job training than any other jurisdiction in the nation. In addition, Fiscal Year 1985 marked the first year local funds for job training actually exceeded the federal contribution to the District.

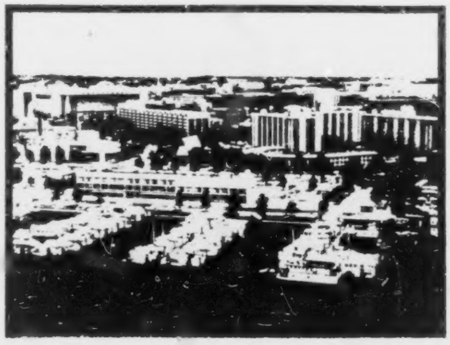
Recently, Mayor Marion Barry Jr. announced grants totalling $16.8 million in local and federal funds to provide free job training for nearly 7,000 District residents during Fiscal Year 1986.

The job training will be administered by the Department of Employment Services through contractural agreements with some 90 grantees, including the University of the District of Columbia, the D.C. Public Schools, and numerous private organizations.

A total of $11,842,067 has been awarded in locally appropriated funds authorized under the D.C. Youth Employment Act (YEA) of 1979. These funds will provide training for approximately 3,900 residents, who are in need of skills enrichment, or who require retraining in order to obtain employment. The training will be offered in remedial english and math and a variety of occupational areas, including word processing, clerical work, cosmetics, secretarial skills, offset press operating, bookkeeping, bartending, data entry, nursing assistantships, tune-up mechanics, heating and air-conditioning mechanics,

INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services



The District Government has released the 1985 version of-- **Indices: A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services.** The report includes data about Washington, D.C. and profiles the people who live and work here. The services that the District Government provide are described in sections about economic development, employment, housing, human services, education, public works, and public safety. The report describes quantitatively what the District has done over the past three years. Goals for the current year are also included.

The Office of Policy and Program Evaluation prepared this annual report. Persons who would like copies may obtain them for $5, which covers the cost of production, by writing to the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, Room 412, District Building; Washington, D.C. 20001; or by calling 727-4016.

waiter/waitress, bank tellers, and medical transcription.

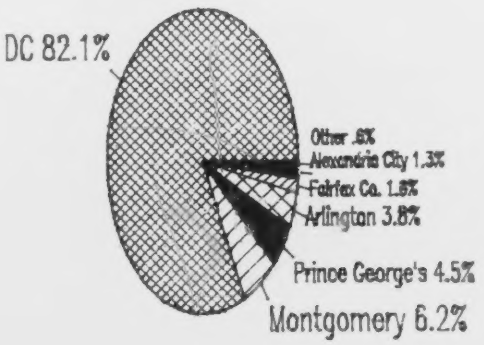
In addition to the $11.8 million awarded in local grants, the Department will operate its own job training programs for another 700 participants at a cost of $1.5 million in D.C. appropriated funds.

An additional 2,300 residents will receive job training authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the federal jobs legislation. For the current fiscal year, which began July 1, 1985, the District awarded more than $5 million in JTPA funds to private and public organizations to train some 2,336 persons, in such areas as stationary engineering, office assistantship, clerical work, word processing, telecommunications, catering, and food services.

A CENSUS PROFILE: DISTRICT RESIDENTS WORKING IN THE SUBURBS AND SUBURBANITES WORKING IN THE DISTRICT

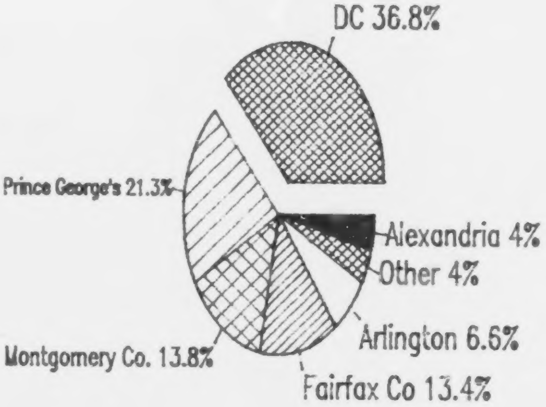
WHERE DISTRICT RESIDENTS WORKED

1980



At the time of the Census, there were 250,739 District residents working in the Washington Area. Approximately 18 percent (44,996) held suburban jobs. This was approximately 5 percent of all suburban jobs. On the other hand, 353,568 suburbanites worked in the District and held nearly 60 percent of the 593,917 City jobs.

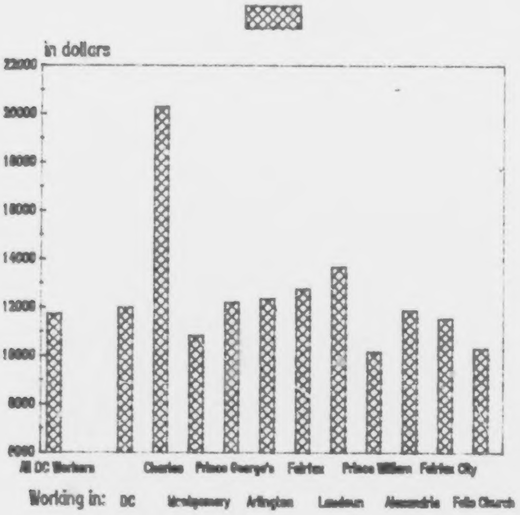
JOB HOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT BY PLACE OF RESIDENTS: 1980



Of all the District workers working in the suburbs, most (35 percent) were employed in Montgomery County. The second largest number of District workers (26.0 percent) worked in Prince Georges County. About one of every four District workers working in the Suburbs commuted across the Potomac River-- most frequently to Arlington (21 percent), Fairfax (9 percent) and Alexandria (7 percent). The balance held jobs scattered over the remainder of the SMSA.

On the average, District residents working in Charles, Loudoun, Fairfax, Arlington, and Prince Georges Counties, earned more than District residents who worked in the District. It should be recognized, however, that District residents who worked in the Suburbs had higher job skills or were more experienced than the average City resident working in the District. At the extremes, the few workers (49) travelling to Charles County made the most ($20,280) and those (also 49) commuting to Prince William County earned the least ($10,162).

Earnings of DC Residents by Place of Work
1979



DISTRICT RESIDENT WITH SUBURBAN JOBS
1980

Place of Work	Residency District
Suburbs	44,996
Maryland:	27,336
Charles Co.	49
Montgomery Co.	15,602
Prince Georges Co.	11,685
Virginia:	17,660
Arlington Co.	9,480
Fairfax Co.	3,944
Loudoun Co.	161
Prince William Co.	49
Alexandria City	3,156
Fairfax City	580
Falls Church City	268
Manassas City	22
Manassas Park	0

Source: Bureau of Census - 1980 Census, Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Areas (PC80-2-6D).

MEDIAN EARNINGS OF AREA RESIDENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCY AND PLACE OF WORK
1979

Place of Work	Place of Residency
	District
District:	$11,990
Maryland:	N/A
Charles Co.	$20,280
Montgomery Co.	10,827
Prince Georges Co.	12,193
Virginia:	N/A
Arlington Co.	$12,358
Fairfax Co.	12,752
Loudoun Co.	13,673
Prince William Co.	10,162
Alexandria City	11,863
Fairfax City	11,540
Falls Church	10,307
Manassas City	15,060
Manassas Park	N/A

Source: Bureau of Census-1980 Census, Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Area's (PC80-2-6D).

Of the 353,568 suburbanities with jobs in the City, one of every three lived in Prince Georges County, with another 22 percent living in Montgomery County and 21 percent living in Fairfax County. These three counties, together, accounted for 77 percent of all the suburbanities employed in the District. They held 46 percent of all District based jobs.

Not surprisingly suburbanites commuting to the District earned more than the average District resident who worked in D.C. However, commuting D.C. residents in every instance also earned more than suburbanites, who worked in their home jurisdiction. On average, however, the earnings differential for commuting District residents was not significant. Residents working in the City earned $11,990 or $47 more than the average of all District workers. Unlike most suburbanites who commuted to the District; District residents commuting to suburban locations did not

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
September 1985

	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984	% Change From August 1985	% Change From September 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,658	3,463	2,170	- 23.2	+ 22.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,316	36,102	36,076	- 4.9	- 4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,139	32,542	33,553	- 1.2	- 4.2
Total Benefits Paid	$4,624,018	$4,693,394	$4,646,474	- 1.5	- 0.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.88	$144.23	$138.48	- 0.2	+ 3.9
Number of First Payments	1,678	2,107	1,319	- 20.4	+ 27.2
Number of Final Payments	839	831	948	+ 1.0	- 11.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,494	9,501	10,034	- 0.1	- 5.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.2	15.4	25.4	+ 24.7	- 24.4
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	126	146	217	- 13.7	- 41.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,961	3,053	3,392	- 3.0	- 12.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,929	3,066	3,215	- 4.5	- 8.9
Total Benefits Paid	$507,419	$533,212	$524,855	- 4.8	- 3.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.24	$173.91	$163.25	- 0.4	+ 6.1
Number of First Payments	134	164	163	- 18.3	- 17.8
Number of Final Payments	76	88	67	- 13.6	+ 13.4
Total Beneficiaries	825	871	932	- 5.3	- 11.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.9	13.7	19.7	+ 17.1	+ 11.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	60	67	57	- 10.4	+ 5.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	620	589	798	+ 5.3	- 22.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	492	438	529	- 12.3	- 7.0
Total Benefits Paid	$85,415	$75,858	$84,982	+ 12.6	+ 0.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.61	$173.19	$160.65	+ 0.2	+ 8.1
Number of First Payments	45	46	51	- 2.2	- 11.8
Number of Final Payments	20	30	0	- 33.3	+ 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	152	142	167	+ 7.0	- 9.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	10.9	9.5	10.4	+ 14.7	+ 4.8
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,844	3,676	2,444	- 22.6	+ 16.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,897	39,744	40,266	- 4.6	- 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,560	36,046	37,297	- 1.3	- 4.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,216,852	$5,302,464	$5,256,311	- 1.6	- 0.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$146.71	$147.10	$140.93	- 0.3	+ 4.1
Number of First Payments	1,857	2,317	1,533	- 19.9	+ 21.1
Number of Final Payments	935	949	1,015	- 1.5	- 7.9
Total Beneficiaries	10,471	10,514	11,133	- 0.4	- 5.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.1	15.6	24.3	+ 22.4	- 21.4

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

earn more than D.C. residents working in the District. Clearly, on average, the better paying jobs were in the District and these jobs were held mainly by suburbanites.

SUBURBANITES WORKING IN THE DISTRICT
1980

Place of Residency	Place of Work District of Columbia
Suburbs	353,568
Maryland:	203,040
Charles Co.	6,321
Montgomery Co.	77,331
Prince Georges Co.	119,388
Virginia:	150,528
Arlington Co.	37,000
Fairfax Co.	74,353
Loudoun Co.	2,600
Prince William Co.	9,957
Alexandria City	22,438
Fairfax City	1,457
Falls Church City	1,363
Manassas City	602
Manassas Park	152

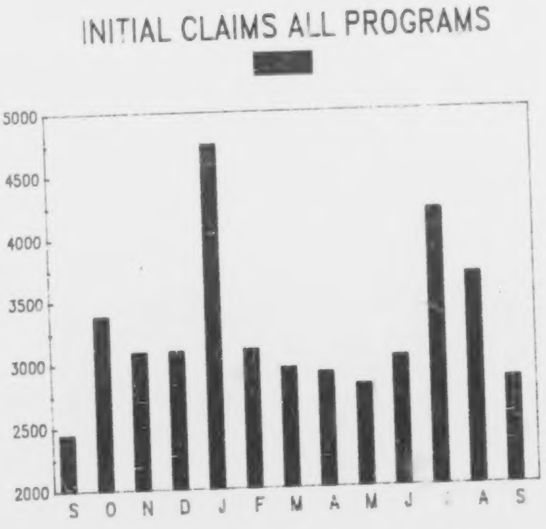
Source: Bureau of Census - 1980 Census, Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Areas (PC80-2-6D).

MEDIAN EARNINGS OF AREA RESIDENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCY AND PLACE OF WORK
1979

Place of Residency	Place of Work District
Maryland:	
Charles Co.	$17,332
Montgomery Co.	20,151
Prince Georges Co.	14,921
	N/A
Virginia:	
Arlington Co.	$15,900
Fairfax Co.	21,765
Loudoun Co.	22,820
Prince William Co.	20,540
Alexandria City	16,692
Fairfax City	21,911
Falls Church	21,141
Manssas City	21,643
Manssas Park	12,887

Source: Bureau of Census-1980 Census, Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Area's (PC80-2-6D).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Activity in unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia was down in September, 1985 compared to the previous month. Initial claims filed for benefits dropped nearly 23 percent, and first payments were 20 percent below last month. However, the number of weeks actually compensated (35,560) and the amount of benefits paid ($5.2 million) were not relatively as far below last month as were the first two measures mentioned above--falling only 1.3 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. The number of beneficiaries on record was virtually unchanged--falling less than one percent between August and September.

In the quarter ended September 30, 1985 claims amounted to 10,720--22 percent above the 8,750 level in the second quarter of this year. Likewise, weeks compensated rose from 104,650 to 111,400 and benefits paid from $15.2 million to $16.3 million. This reflects seasonal activity associated with public school employees (cafeteria workers and crossing guards) and to some degree workers involved in a hotel shutdown for several weeks because of major fire damage. On the other hand, the weeks compensated and the associated dollar amount in the third quarter 1985 were still below 123,680 weeks and the $17.5 million payout in the same quarter a year ago.

The general declining pattern that has been established over the past three years is reflected when January-September activities are compared for 1984 and 1985. Claims fell four percent from 31,620 to 30,270 and weeks compensated from 383,150 to 328,660, or fourteen percent. The benefits paid through September, 1985 totalled $47.8 million--compared to $54.8 million in the first nine months of 1984.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

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Historically, the average weekly benefit paid to unemployed workers in the District has been the second or third highest compared to other "states". This is no longer so. In December of 1984, the District with an average weekly benefit of $144.84 ranked 9th. The highest amount ($153.96) was paid in Louisiana. The average of all 51 "states" was $125.79 per week Maryland ($127.34) ranked 27th and Virginia ($117.91) ranked 31st.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September, 1985 increased $19.38. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.8 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 28¢ an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods, as Weekly Earnings increased $76.43. Average Weekly Hours were up 4.9 hours. Hourly Earnings rose 90¢ an hour. The increase was attributable to increased overtime.

All industries showed increases over the month. Food and Kindred Products reflects quite a substantial increase due to overtime. Average Hourly Earnings rose 3.5 hours. Average Weekly Earnings were up $61.71. Avearge Hourly Earnings increased 21¢ an hour.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.1 percent to 323.6 (1967=100), during the two months ended in September, 1985. For the 12-month period ended in September, the local CPI-U rose 3.4 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.5 percent from July to September. The September level of 327.4 was 3.0 percent higher than in September, 1984.

The 0.1 percent advance in the CPI-U from July to September follows an increase of 1.1 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Substantial increases

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It's Good For The District of Columbia.

in the costs of apparel, educational expenses, and food away from home were partially offset by lower costs for housing, transportation, and grocery store foods.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	August 1985	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	324.5	0.5	3.2
Washington Area	323.6	0.1	3.4
Food & Beverage	315.0	0.4	2.8
Housing	339.8	-1.0	3.6
Apparel & Upkeep	233.9	6.7	3.7
Transportation	309.6	-0.3	1.2
Medical Care	429.8	0.3	7.0
Entertainment	261.0	0.5	5.5
Other Goods & Services	328.6	2.4	6.2
Special Index:			
Energy b/	170.0	0.2	3.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	424.15	404.77	402.34	38.7	37.9	39.1	10.96	10.68	10.29
Durable Goods	369.95	359.39	354.38	40.3	40.2	40.5	9.18	8.94	8.75
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	405.00	391.61	384.11	45.0	44.1	43.5	9.00	a/ 8.88	a/ 8.83
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	387.86	382.12	365.86	41.0	41.0	41.2	n/ 9.46	a/ 9.32	b/ 8.88
Other Durable Goods	337.27	324.00	333.29	37.6	37.9	38.8	8.97	a/ 8.57	k/ 8.59
Non-durable Goods	472.22	444.64	444.22	37.3	35.8	38.0	12.66	12.42	11.69
Food & Kindred Products	597.91	536.20	557.70	38.5	35.0	39.0	a/15.53	c/ 15.32	14.30
Printing & Publishing	458.03	447.25	448.19	35.7	35.3	37.6	a/12.83	a/ 12.67	11.92
Other Non-Durable Goods	370.35	293.92	266.57	44.3	39.4	38.3	a/ 8.36	m/ 7.46	6.96

Total Production Workers	**September '85**	**August '85**	**September '84**
	34,100	**34,100**	**33,700**

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
g/ Shorter work week.
j/ More business, other than seasonal.
k/ Less business other than seasonal.
m/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.

Youth Employment and Training

Summer Youth Employment Program

The Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program provides summer jobs annually for thousands of District of Columbia youth between 14 and 21 years of age. The program is designed to improve the work habits and skills of District youth by providing entry-level employment opportunities, job exposure and practical world-of-work experience. The Summer Youth Employment Program assists youth in exploring and formulating realistic career choices while providing a vehicle for economically disadvantaged youth to earn wages during school recess. Participants in the 7-week program are paid the federal minimum wage with funds provided jointly by the Federal and District of Columbia Governments.

Private for-profit employers who do not qualify for the publicly-supported wages can reap savings on the salaries which are paid summer hires through the federally-funded Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) Program. The nine target groups designated in that program include Summer Youth employees who meet the eligibility requirements. The youth must be economically disadvantaged according to federal guidelines, 16 or 17 years of age on the hiring date, and never have worked for the employer previously.

To qualify for the tax credit, a TJTC Voucher or a written request for certification of the prospective summer worker must be mailed to the Job Service office on or before the beginning date of employment. The tax credit amounts to 85 percent of up to $3,000 in wages paid during any 90-day period between May 1st and September 15th. Youth who continue their employment beyond the summer can provide employers with additional tax breaks for up to two years provided the youth meet certain criteria.

Job Corps

The Job Corps is a federally-funded employment training program designed to assist young people from the Washington Metropolitan Area who need and can benefit from intensive programs of GED preparation, vocational skills training and other services as residents or non-residents of a Job Corps Center. The Job Corps provides a unique program of classroom instruction, work experience, counseling and health services for eligible young adults, 16-21 years of age, to enable them to become employable. Job Service provides recruitment and screening services for prospective enrollees. In addition to a monthly stipend, enrollees receive free boarding, clothing and medical benefits. Skills training is offered in areas such as construction, clerical and office work, and air conditioning and refrigeration. The length of training varies according to the type of vocation for which the enrollee is being trained.

Employers seeking Job Corps graduates should contact the Department of Employment Services, Employer Services Center.

Out-Of-School Year Round Employment Program

This program provides subsidized, full-time employment for District of Columbia youth, 16 to 24, who have completed high school or its equivalent and have been unemployed or out of school for at least 30 days. The youth are paid the federal minimum wage with funds provided by the District of Columbia Government through the Youth Employment Act.

The program offers hands-on work experience in entry level occupations and is designed to equip out-of-school youth with the basic work skills and habits that are needed to successfully compete for unsubsidized jobs. In addition, enrollees are provided basic and remedial education or related skills training to improve their productivity as workers and enhance their future economic self-sufficiency. Public and private sector employers who participate in the Out-Of-School Program are encouraged to provide job opportunities consistent with current labor market trends and to hire enrollees as part of their workforce upon completion of the one year of training.

In-School Employment Program

The In-School Employment Program, funded by the District of Columbia Government, services youth 14 to 21 who are potential school dropouts because of economic hardship. The program is designed to encourage these youth to remain in school and provide them with basic work experience that will increase their chances for employment upon entering the job market. Participants must be District of Columbia residents enrolled full-time in a secondary, trade, technical or vocational school. Part-time employment may be provided throughout the school year by government agencies, private-for-profit, or non-profit organizations. Employers are reimbursed for the youth's wages and fringe benefits for an average of 36 weeks.

Training and Retraining For Employment Program

The Training and Retraining for Employment Program (TREP) is designed to improve or restructure the skill levels of residents who are in need of training or retraining to obtain employment. The program is funded by District appropriated monies. Enrollees must be D.C. residents who are at least 16 years of age and who have completed high school or its equivalent. Priority is given to residents who are economically disadvantaged or to those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

Unemployment Compensation

As a District of Columbia employer you make tax contributions to a trust fund which provides income to unemployed workers who meet the eligibility requirements set forth in the District's unemployment compensation law. Its purpose is twofold: to protect individuals by providing them with income when they become unemployed through no fault of their own, and to preserve the general welfare of everyone by providing a cash flow to stimulate consumption and production and thereby the economy.

Tax Rates

The taxes are based on gross wages before any amount is withheld for federal taxes and before other deductions are made. Taxable wages include salaries, commissions, bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration payable in any medium other than cash, such as lodging or meals. Although all eages must be reported, only the first $8,000 in wages paid to each individual employee in a calendar year is subject to taxes.

A newly liable employer is taxed at the rate of 2.7% or the average rate of the preceding year, whichever is higher for three years. After three years the rates may be reduced or increased based on the three years of experience of taxes going into the account and benefits paid out. Annual tax rate notices are mailed by March 31st.

Under the experience rating system, the tax rate is calculated annually for each employer and is based on the amount of unemployment benefits paid to employees. The rates range from .8% to 4.5%. An additional .9% solvency tax is charged to both new and established employees to reduce the deficit in the District's unemployment trust fund.

Nonprofit organizations covered by the UC law may elect to reimburse the Department for benefits paid their former employees, rather than pay quarterly contributions at a predetermined rate.

Who Pays

All employing units in D.C. with either full or part-time employees are required to file Form FR 500, "Combined Registration and Application." If the employing unit is liable under the reporting and tax provisions of the law, the employer is notified.

Worker Eligibility Requirements and Benefits

Generally, workers are eligible for unemployment compensation if they become unemployed through no fault of their own, are able to work, available for work and willing to accept suitable employment.

The amount of weekly benefits paid by the District ranges from a minimum of $26 to a maximum of $206. The amount is determined by the wages the person earned during the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters preceding the date the claim is filed. This is known as the base period. The duration of the benefits is 26 weeks.

Although workers may establish a money claim, they may be disqualified for benefits for the entire period of unemployment for circumstances such as voluntary separation, discharge for misconduct, refusal of suitable work, participation in a labor dispute, receipt of earnings such as a retirement pension in excess of the weekly benefit amount, or making fraudulent statements to obtain or increase benefits.

Challenging Claims

As an employer covered under the D.C. compensation law, you have the right to challenge claims filed by your former employees. Notice of these claims is mailed to you immediately. You then have an opportunity to state your opposition on the reverse side of the form and return it to the claims office within seven days from the date it was mailed. A pre-determination interview may also be scheduled before the first decision is made on eligibility. The Department may rule in the claimant's favor and immediately release payments to the claimant, however, additional appeals are available to you. A request for an appeal hearing before an examiner must be made within 10 days from the date of the Department's decision. If the claimant is again found eligible by the examiner and you still disagree, you may appeal to the Office of Appeals and Review within 10 days from the date the decision is mailed.

The Office of Appeals and Review decision must be appealed to the D.C. Court of Appeals within 10 days of that decision.

JOB SERVICE

Department of
Employment Services

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

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Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

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Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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S 1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

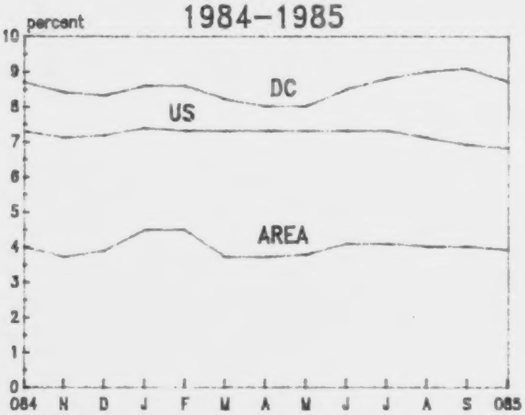
DATA FOR OCTOBER 1985 DECEMBER 20, 1985

D.C. Jobs & Employment Up in October, Unemployment Down

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

OCTOBER

1984-1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

After increasing for four consecutive months, the District's unemployment rate dropped sharply from 9.1 percent in September, 1985 to 8.7 percent in October, 1985. As job opportunties expanded in the District (3,800) and the Area (14,900), employment among District residents rose over the month, contributing to the 0.4 percentage point decline in the unemployment rate. A sharp drop (5.9 percent) in the number of unemployed District residents also contributed to the 0.4 percentage point decline in the City's unemployment rate. In October, total unemployment stood at 28,000--down 1,000 from the previous month. Employment among District residents increased modestly (1,900) over the month--reaching 292,700 in October. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate was virtually unchanged at 6.8 percent, dropping 0.1 percentage point over the month.

Compared to year ago estimates (October, 1984 to October, 1985) the employment situation of District residents is unchanged. Since October, 1984, the District's jobless rate has held steady at 8.7 percent. Over the year, the increase in joblessness (300) just

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District of Columbia
Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE
1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
October 1985 a/

	October b/ 1985	September c/ 1985	October 1984	September 1984	Net Change From September 1985	 October 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	320,700	319,800	319,600	318,100	900	1,100
Total Employment	292,700	290,800	292,000	290,100	1,900	700
Total Unemployment	28,000	29,000	27,700	28,000	-1,000	300
Unemployment Rate d/	8.7	9.1	8.7	8.8	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,048,900	2,034,400	1,982,200	1,961,800	14,500	66,700
Total Employment	1,968,200	1,952,600	1,903,000	1,884,700	15,600	65,200
Total Unemployment	80,700	81,800	79,100	77,100	-1,100	1,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,728,300	1,714,600	1,662,500	1,643,700	13,700	65,800
Total Employment	1,675,600	1,661,800	1,611,100	1,594,700	13,800	64,500
Total Unemployment	52,700	52,800	51,500	49,100	- 100	1,200
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	xxx	xxx

---

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Revised.

d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

offset the increase in employment (700), resulting in no change in the District's jobless rate. Between October, 1984 and Octcober, 1985, the Nation's civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.0 percent to 6.8 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The Area and Suburban unemployment rates declined slightly, by 0.1 percentage points over the month. In October, 1985, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates were 3.9 percent and 3.0 percent. Area employment rose by 15,600 over the month to 1,968,200, while Suburban employment increased by 13,800, over the month to 1,675,600. Since peaking in July of this year, total unemployment has declined marginally in the Area and Suburbs. Between September, 1985 and October, 1985, total unemployment declined from 81,800 to 80,700 in the Area and from 52,800 to 52,700 in the Suburbs.

Compared to year ago estimates (October, 1984 to October, 1985) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents have improved very little. In both the Area and Suburbs, growth in employment has just out-paced growth in the labor force, resulting in over-the-year declines in their jobless rates of 0.1 percentage point. Between October, 1984 and October, 1985, employment in the Area increased by 3.43 percent to 1,968,200, while the labor force increased by 3.37 percent to 2,048,900. As a consequence of this growth, total joblessness rose by 1,600 to 80,700 and the jobless rate declined from 4.0 percent to 3.9 percent. In the Suburbs, employment increased over the year by 4.00 percent to 1,675,600 and the labor force increased by 3.96 percent to 1,728,300. With growth in employment just out-pacing growth in the labor force, total joblessness in the Suburbs rose by 1,200 over the year and the jobless rate declined from 3.1 percent to 3.0 percent.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Oct. a/ 1985	Sept. b/ 1985	Oct. 1984
Washington, D.C.	8.7	9.1	8.7
Alexandria City	4.6	4.7	4.3
Fairfax City	3.8	3.6	4.0
Falls Church City	3.9	4.2	4.9
Manassas City	3.2	3.2	2.4
Manassas Park City	2.0	2.4	1.8
Arlington County	4.1	4.0	3.5
Fairfax County	3.2	3.3	2.7
Prince William County	2.7	3.0	2.4
Loudoun County	2.9	3.0	2.7
Stafford County	3.3	3.0	2.6
Montgomery County	2.5	2.4	2.9
Prince Georges County	3.1	3.1	3.5
Frederick County	2.3	2.3	3.2
Calvert County	2.8	2.7	3.8
Charles County	2.3	2.3	2.7

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employers

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We are the single largest source of job-ready applicants in the District of Columbia.

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We refer candidates for interviewing at your convenience.

Don't be a last minute shopper. Place your job order *today* by calling

Holiday Helpers Hotline

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WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK

CES

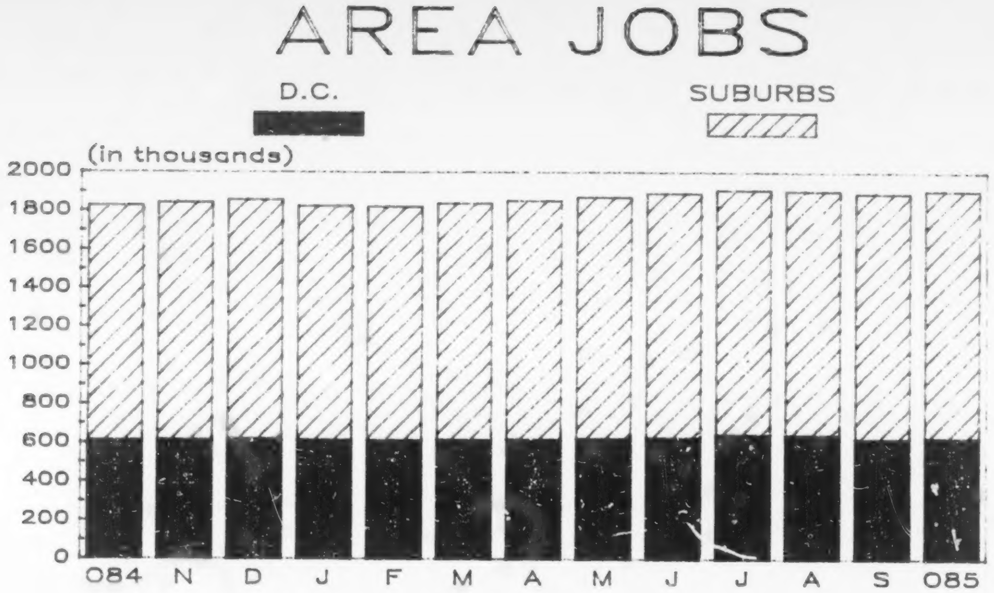
A KEY MONTHLY
INDICATOR OF
CHANGES IN
THE ECONOMY

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	October a/ 1985	September b/ 1985	October 1984	October a/ 1985	September b/ 1985	October 1984
TOTAL	627.0	623.2	612.1	1,904.9	1,890.0	1,825.7
Total Private Sector	368.7	366.1	358.8	1,355.0	1,344.6	1,283.1
Manufacturing	14.9	14.8	14.8	79.5	78.8	77.8
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.3	37.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.9	21.1	19.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	13.7	14.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.0	40.5	40.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.1	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.6	11.8	29.7	29.1	29.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.3	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.1	12.1	11.3	112.0	111.4	98.8
Transportation, Commuications & Public Utilities	26.8	26.8	26.1	90.4	90.2	84.9
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.2	39.5	36.1
All Transportation	8.9	8.9	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.6	46.9	46.4	44.4
Trade	65.9	65.5	64.2	383.8	377.7	366.7
Wholesale	9.9	9.7	9.8	71.3	71.2	69.4
Retail	56.0	55.8	54.4	312.5	306.5	297.3
General Merchandise	4.8	4.9	4.8	38.1	35.2	35.9
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.1	42.4	40.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.9	34.0	32.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.3	20.2	21.0
Eating and Drinking Places	28.6	28.6	27.3	104.2	103.8	99.5
All Other Retail	22.6	22.3	22.3	71.9	70.9	67.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	36.3	35.9	110.8	110.3	105.2
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1	21.5	21.5	20.8
All Other	29.0	29.0	28.8	89.3	88.8	84.4
Services	212.6	210.5	206.4	577.5	575.1	548.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.5	12.3	12.3	29.0	28.8	27.5
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.1	22.2	21.7	20.9
Business Services	44.3	44.2	42.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.4	30.4	30.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.0	20.9	19.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.7	30.6	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	69.5	67.9	67.4	526.3	524.6	500.3
Government	258.3	257.1	253.3	549.9	545.4	542.6
Federal Government	209.3	209.0	206.0	351.2	351.0	352.6
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	198.7	194.4	190.0
D.C. Government	43.9	43.0	42.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



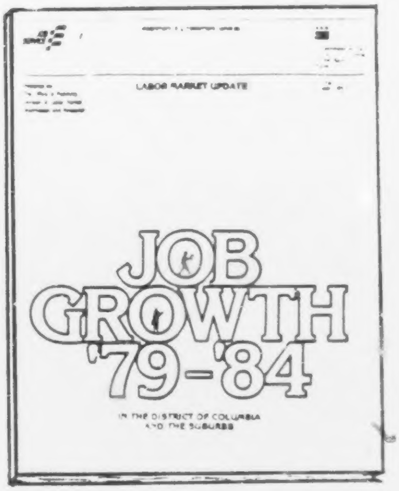
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For October, there was a record 627,000 jobs in the District, an increase of 3,800 from September. Almost all of this increase was generated by hiring in the private sector. Services was the leading industry with 2,100 new jobs, followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (400), and Manufacturing (100). Employment, in virtually all of the other industries, was stagnant between September and October. In the public sector, the number of District Government jobs grew by 2.1 percent (900 jobs) and Federal Government jobs grew by 0.1 percent (300 jobs).

Over the year (October, 1984 to October, 1985) the number of District jobs grew by 14,900. Sixty-six percent of total jobs growth was in the private sector (9,900 jobs). The growth leader again was the Services industry with 6,200 new jobs followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,700). Just over thirty percent of the growth in the Services industry was in Business Services (1,900). Public sector growth resulted from positive movement in both the Federal Government (3,300) and the District Government (1,700) over the year.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

Due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of Suburban jobs rose by 11,100 between



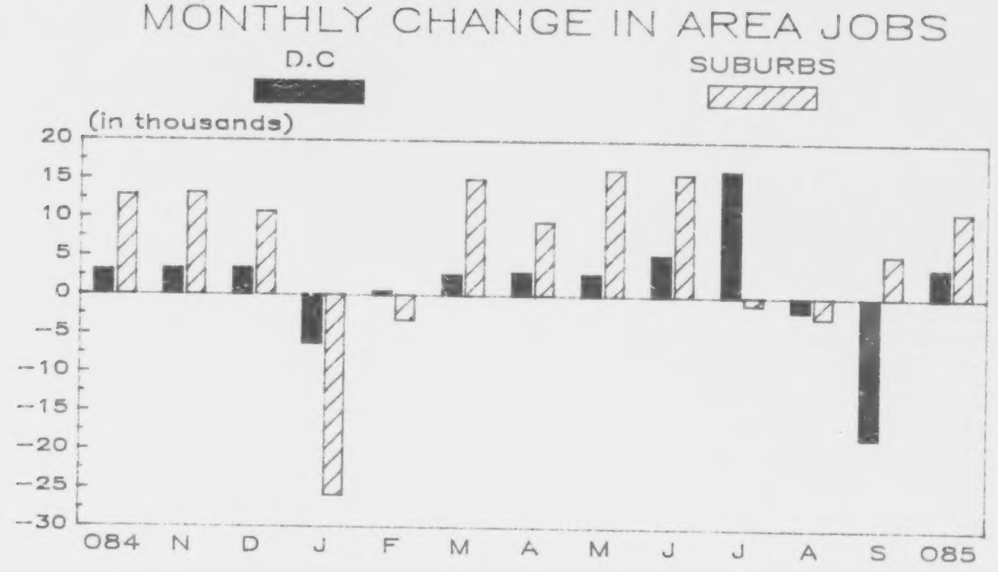
LABOR MARKET UPDATE

JOB GROWTH '79-'84

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND THE SUBURBS

* * *

The Labor Market Update "Job Growth '79-'84" compares job creation over the past five years for the Area, the District, Northern Virginia, and the Maryland suburbs. Free copies may be obtained by calling the Labor Makert Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coodinating Committee (202) 639-1083.



September and October of this year--a 0.9 percent increase. Public sector growth occurred in State and Local Government (3,400 jobs). The number of Federal jobs declined marginally over the month by 100.

In the private sector, employment edged up 0.8 percent (7,800 jobs). A large portion of this increase was in the Wholesale/Retail Trade industry, with 5,700 jobs. All other industries in the private sector realized small gains, except for Mining, which remained constant.

Over the year, however, Suburban jobs have expanded by 5.3 percent. This growth translates into 64,300 additional jobs in the Suburban economy. The majority of these new jobs was in the private sector (62,000 jobs), reflecting significant growth in each industry except Mining, which remained constant. Growth was particularly exuberant in Services (22,600 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (15,400 jobs), and Construction (12,400 jobs). Public sector growth (2,300 jobs) was concentrated solely in State and Local Government, which has added 7,000 jobs. Federal Government employment declined by 4,700 over the year.

Job Growth in the Metropolitan Area

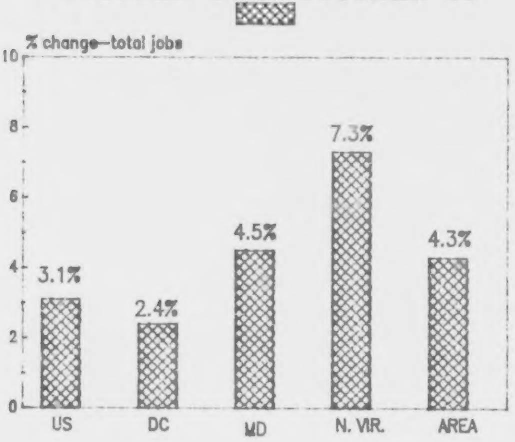
The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose by 14,900, between September and October of this year, reflecting growth in both the private and public sectors. Private sector growth (10,400 jobs) was concentrated in Wholesale/Retail Trade (6,100 jobs) and Services (2,400 jobs). Slight increases were registered in Manufacturing (700), Construction, (600), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500), and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (200). Public sector growth resulted from increases in both Federal Government (200 jobs) and State and Local Government (4,300 jobs).

Over the year (October, 1985 to October, 1984) the Metropolitan Area economy registered a substantial gain of 79,200 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 71,900 of the total. Growth was especially strong in Services (28,800), Wholesale/Retail Trade (17,100), and Construction (13,200). These industries continue to be the sustaining forces in Area job growth. In the public sector, jobs rose by 7,300 over the year, due to significant growth in State and Local Government (8,700 jobs), while the

Federal Government experienced a decline of 1,400 jobs (- 0.4 percent).

Over the past five years (October, 1980 to October, 1985) the private sector has continued to grow substantially. Services is the leading industry with an increase of 112,300 jobs, followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade with 67,200 jobs. However, the public sector has declined over the past five years by 9,600 jobs.

COMPARITIVE GROWTH RATES
IN TOTAL JOBS
OCTOBER '84 TO OCTOBER '85



U.S. JOBS IN 1995

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the U.S. economy will add nearly 16 million new jobs between 1984 and 1995. According to their moderate growth scenario, there will be 122.7 million jobs in the U.S. in 1995. Nine out of 10 of these new jobs will be in the service-producing industries. If Washington Area jobs keep pace with projected national employment growth (an annual growth rate of 1.3 percent), then the Washington, D.C. MSA will have 2,055,800 jobs by 1995 and the District will have 699,100 jobs.

Most of the industries targeted for better than average national growth have a strong presence in the Area. In 1984, for example, Services represented 30.0 percent of total employment (with a national growth rate of 2.4 percent); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate represented 5.8 percent of total employment (1.5 percent annual growth); and Trade represented 20.0 percent of total employment (1.4 percent annual growth rate).

Nationally, Federal Government job growth over the projected period is zero. In 1984, the Federal Government accounted for nearly 20 percent of all Washington Area jobs and 34 percent of all Distict jobs. Thus, the Washington Area, and the District in particular, could face growth problems with its major industry possiblely making no contribution to job growth.

In spite of the negative growth in Federal employment (2.2 percent), between 1979 and 1984, total Area employment grew a healthy 12.6 percent over this five-year period. (See the November Area Labor Summary, pp. 8-9.) This recent history indicates that the Washington Area can generate strong growth, even when its major industry is in decline.

On the occupational side, BLS projections indicate that the fastest growing jobs in the U.S. will be for technical workers (28.7 percent) followed by executive, administrative, and managerial workers (22.1 percent); professional workers (21.7 percent); and service workers (21.3 percent). On the other hand, many low and semi-skilled occupations will produce large numbers of jobs openings, even though their growth rates will be less than those jobs requiring more extensive education and training. Included among the occupations that will produce the largest number of new jobs are: cashiers, janitors, truck drivers, waiters and waitressess, nursing aides, retail sales persons, general office clerks, food perparation workers, guards, auto mechanics, and cooks. Most of the rapidly expanding National jobs and jobs with the largest absolute growth are well represented in the local job market.

From both an industry and occupational prospective, the BLS projections suggest an optimistic outlook for the Washington Area. The damping factor is, of course, the projection of no growth in Federal employment nationally.

Detailed tables and descriptions of the BLS projections, methodology, and assumptions have been published in the November Monthly Labor Review, which can be purchased from the Government Printing Office (Superintendent of Documents. GPO, Washington, D.C. 20402) for $4.00 a single copy.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,324 in October--down 238 from September. In October, 1985, 51.4 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 28.6 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants in October, up 0.1 weeks from the previous month.

Since October, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,541. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 9.8 weeks in October, 1984 to 10.0 weeks in October, 1985. As the table below indicates, though, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
October 1985

	Oct. b/ 1985	Sept. c/ 1985	Oct. 1984
Total	9,324	9,562	10,865
Sex			
Male	4,791	4,876	5,494
Female	4,533	4,686	5,371
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,446	2,510	2,656
Clerical & Sales	2,663	2,586	2,894
Service	2,133	2,324	2,244
Farm, Fish, Forest	58	46	60
Processing	31	27	39
Machine Trade	148	143	139
Benchwork	64	67	73
Structural	902	866	778
Misc. & INA	879	993	1,982

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
October 1985

Duration and Sex	Oct. a/ 1985	Sept. b/ 1985	Oct. 1984
Total	9,324	9,562	10,865
1-2 Weeks	1,508	1,353	1,737
3-4 Weeks	1,064	1,077	1,495
5-14 Weeks	3,767	4,302	4,117
15-26 Weeks	2,985	2,830	3,516
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.0	9.9	9.8
Males	9.8	9.8	9.5
Females	10.2	10.0	10.2

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

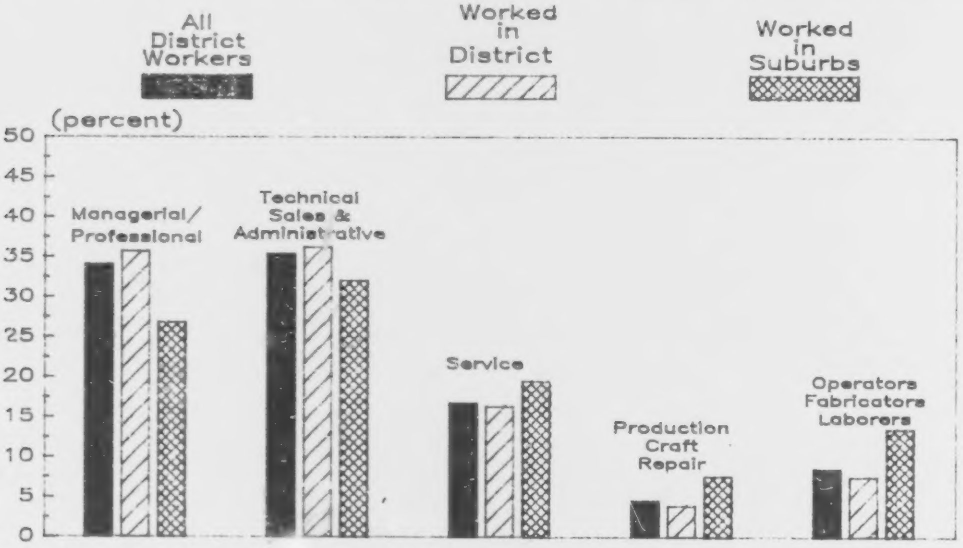
a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR

LMI-TID-BIT

The estimated population of the District of Columbia in 1984 was 626,900--about 1.8 percent lower than the 1980 Census count. Provisional 1984 population estimates for the City and its Wards by age, race, and sex may be obtained from the D.C. Office of Planning, Suite 400, 420 7th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

OCCUPATION OF DC RESIDENTS BY PLACE OF WORK: 1980



A CENSUS PROFILE: THE KINDS OF JOBS HELD BY DISTRICT RESIDENTS BOTH IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS IN 1980

In the November issue of the Area Labor Summary, the Labor Market Information Division profiled the geographic locations in the Metropolitan Area where District residents worked at the time of the Census. In this issue LMIR looks at the kinds of jobs they held both in the City and the Suburbs. In 1980, 250,739 District residents worked in the Metropolitan Area, 82 percent in the District and 18 percent in the Suburbs.

At that time, more than a third of all District workers were managers or professionals, while another 25 percent were administrative support workers. Services occupations (such as, building guards, health workers, food service workers, and custodians) provided employment for another 16 percent. The blue collar type jobs (craft workers, production workers, and laborers) accounted for only 13 percent of all employment for District residents. Suburban jobs held by District residents tended to be slightly less skilled than the jobs held by the resident living and working in the City. For example, about 8 percent of District residents working

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF D.C. RESIDENTS BY PLACE OF WORK: 1980
(Percent Distribution)

	ALL DC WORKERS	WORKED IN DC	WORKED IN SUBURBS
Occupation	%	%	%
Managerial & Professional....	34.1	35.7	26.8
Technical, Sales & Administrative.................	35.4	36.2	32
Technicians...............	5	4.9	5.3
Sales.....................	5.4	5.2	6.4
Administrative Support....	25	26.1	20.4
Service Occupations..........	16.7	16.3	19.5
Farming......................	0.4	0.3	0.7
Precision Production, Craft & Repair.....................	4.6	3.9	7.6
Operators, Fabricators & Laborers..................	8.5	7.5	13.5
Industry			
Construction.................	3.3	2.6	6.4
Manufacturing................	4.5	4.1	5.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities.........	6.8	6.7	7.6
Wholesale Trade..............	1.2	0.9	2.1
Retail Trade.................	9.9	9.1	13
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate....................	6.1	6.3	5.1
Business and Repair Services	7	6.5	8.9
Personal Services............	5.3	5	6.9
Professional & Related Services...................	28	29.8	20.1
Public Administration........	26.6	27.4	22.7
All Other Industries.........	1.4	1.3	1.6

Source: Census-Journey to Work: Characteristics of Worker in Metropolitian Areas (PC80-2-6D).

in the District were operators, fabricators, or laborers, while nearly 14 percent of District residents commuting to suburbia were so employed. Similarly, 36 percent of the jobs held by District residents working in the District were managerial or professional, but only 27 percent of the suburban jobs were in this higher paid classification. Still, the professional and managerial jobs constituted the largest proportion of all Suburban jobs held by District residents. In 1980, most of the District residents commuting to the Suburbs held "good" jobs.

More than 55 percent of all District residents worked in only two of the eleven industrial classifcations used in the Census--the Professional and Related Services industry and Public Administration. While the industrial distribution of those residents working in the Suburbs tended to be more diverse, these two industries still provided over 40 percent of the Suburban jobs held by D.C. residents. Interestingly, only a little over 3 percent of all District residents worked in Construction, but of those residents working in the Suburbs, over 6 percent worked in the building industry.

When the occupational and industrial distribution of District residents working in the District was compared to the distribution of jobs located in the District, there was a relatively good match. There existed, however, a tendency for District residents to hold slightly more of the City's professional, managerial, and administrative support jobs but slightly fewer of the blue collar and service jobs. Relatedly, residents tended to hold a slightly larger proportion of jobs in the Professional and Related Services industry and in Public Administration.

Job Service . . .

• Labor Market Information

DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS IN THE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT JOBS HELD BY DISTRICT RESIDENTS: 1980

	JOBS IN DISTRICT (%)	DC RESIDENTS WORKING (%)
Occupation		
Managerial & Profissional....	33	35.7
Technical, Sales & Administrative....................	34.9	36.2
Technicians................	4.8	4.9
Sales......................	5.5	5.2
Administrative Support.....	24.6	26.1
Services Occupations.........	17.5	16.3
Farming......................	0.5	0.3
Procision Production, Craft & Repair......................	4.9	3.9
Operators, Fabricators & Laborers....................	9.2	7.5
Industry		
Construction.................	3.6	2.6
Manufacturing................	4.7	4.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities..........	6.8	6.7
Wholesale Trade..............	1.2	0.9
Retail Trade.................	10.1	9.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate......................	6	6.3
Business and Repair Services. Personal Services............	7	6.5
Professional & Related Services....................	5.6	5
Public Administration........	27.7	27.4
All Other Industries.........	1.5	1.3

SOURCE: Census- Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Areas (PC80-2-6D)

MAYOR BARRY AND FAIRFAX EMPLOYERS MEET

Mayor Marion Barry Jr. and officials from the District met on October 29, 1985 with Fairfax County Chairman John F. Herrity and major employers in Fairfax County to discuss Mayor Barry's program to link suburban jobs with the District's unemployed. The breakfast meeting, in Springfield, Virginia, was the second in a series of briefings Mayor Barry has initiated with suburban business leaders about his Seven Point Plan for Regional Employment Cooperation. The meeting was hosted by the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce, the County's Economic Development Authority, and the Department of Manpower Services.

The Seven-Point Plan, announced last June, is designed to alleviate labor shortages in many suburban areas and high unemployment in the District. It involves industry-by-industry employer meetings; free screening and referral services; a new Transportation Response Center; customized training to meet employer's needs; a public information campaign; expanded day care; and establishment of a regional advisory body, the Washington Metropolitan Area Jobs Council, to assist in the overall implementation and coordination of service.

Mayor Barry said: "We look forward to working in a close partnership with the business community in Fairfax County and all area jurisdictions to help achieve full employment throughout the region. A cooperative system that mutually benefits workers and employers, will strengthen not only our local economies but the entire regional economy."

More than 37,000 jobs seekers are currently registered with the D.C. Department of Employment Services, the District's public employment office. Nearly 30,000 persons, or 80 percent, are classified as experienced workers---rental clerks, laborers, service workers, administrators, sales representatives, craftpersons, and a variety of other occupations.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In September, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate, same as in August, was tied with two other metropolitan areas (Lowell and Springfield, Massachusetts) for the twenty-nineth lowest rate.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest

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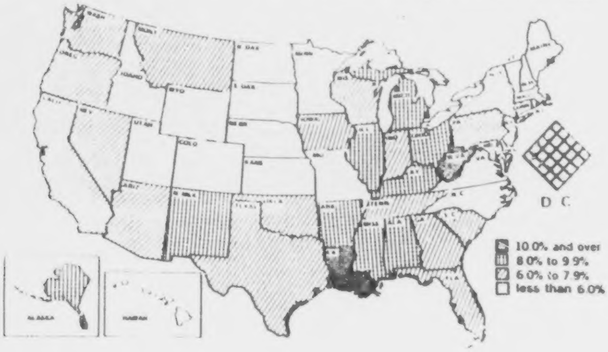
rate at 4.0 percent. The Boston Area, had the lowest rate--3.5 percent, up from 3.3 percent posted in August. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.2 percent rate, up from 5.0 percent in August. The Washington Area's jobless rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Washington Area's rate was 3.9 percent in September of last year, this was up 0.1 percentage point.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1985



When the District of Columbia (with an September preliminary rate of 9.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 5th highest jobless rate. This ranking was the same as August, but up six positions from the July ranking. Virginia (5.3 percent) and Maryland (4.3 percent) were unchanged from the August ranking, 34th and 44th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only two States, West Virginia (12.6 percent) and Louisiana (10.7 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.4 percent.

Of the 22 States reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for September seven had decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more. States with the largest decreases were Alabama (2.8 percentage points), North Carolina (2.0 percentage points), and Pennsylvania (1.6 percentage points). Over the years unemployment rates rose 1.0 percentage point or more in six States--Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the 10th highest jobless rate at 9.1 percent, the same as in August. In July, the District had the 13th highest rate. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.4 percent. This was down 0.2 percentage point from the average of 8.6 percent in August. Of the selected cities, 15 posted lower jobless rates, 7 recorded higher unemployment rates, and two were unchanged over the year. Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate (16.7 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (4.8 percent) had the lowest rate for the fourth consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 7.4 percentage points. Birmingham was down 3.5 percentage points from September,1984. For the second consecutive month, New Orleans had the largest over-the-year rise in its' jobless rate, 2.1 percentage points.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

	City	September	
		1985	1984
1.	Gary, IN	16.7	24.1
2.	Cleveland, OH	13.2	13.2
3.	New Orleans, LA	11.0	8.9
4.	Dayton, OH	10.6	11.3
5.	Newark, NJ	9.8	11.7
6.	Chicago, IL	9.7	9.2
7.	Buffalo, NY	9.5	10.9
8.	Miami, FL	9.5	9.5
9.	Cincinnati, OH	9.3	10.7
10.	District of Columbia	9.1	8.8
11.	Birmingham, AL	8.9	12.4
12.	St. Louis, MO	8.5	8.7
13.	Houston, TX	8.4	7.0
14.	New York, NY	8.1	8.8
15.	Atlanta, GA	8.0	6.7

16.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.7	9.3
17.	Los Angeles, CA	7.5	9.0
18.	Columbus, OH	7.3	7.8
19.	Milwaukee, WI	7.3	6.9
20.	Philadelphia, PA	6.6	8.3
21.	Baltimore, MD	6.6	7.2
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.1	6.5
23.	Dallas, TX	5.9	4.4
24.	Boston, MA	4.8	5.5

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT
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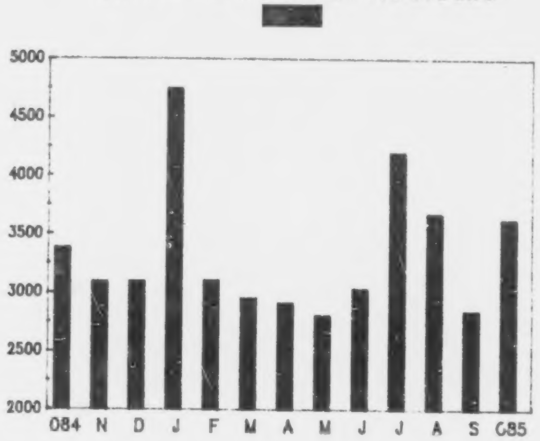
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid a total of $5.5 million in unemployment compensation benefits from all its regular programs in October, 1985. This was 5 percent above the September outlay, but 3 percent below the level set in October, 1984. All benefit payment activities were up from last month--a seasonal fluctuation ranging from 1 to 28 percent. October represents the beginning of a quarterly change of base period for determining monetary eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits. A significant number of persons becomes eligible as of the current base period, and thus claims are filed en masse. Others determine that benefits may be higher because of the level of earnings in the current, as opposed to the previous base period and also file accordingly. Initial claims reflect this seasonal phenomenon more than any other payment activity. This month, initial claims surged 28 percent above the previous month. During October, 1984, claims rose 38 percent. Likewise, in July--the month in the previous quarter of this year for a base period change--claims rose 39 prcent.

During the January-October period this year, the benefit outlay was $53.3 million, compared to $60.5 million in the same period in 1984 and $82.5 million in the same period in 1983. Similarly, in the current ten-month period, 33,900 claims have been taken--398,050 jobless weeks claimed, with 365,670 weeks actually compensated because workers were idled through no fault of their own. Slightly more than 20,000 persons received benefits for the first time during this period, while 10,080 exhausted entitlement. The average payment per week amounted to $146.

INITIAL CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



UNEMPLOYMENT
50
INSURANCE
1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
– INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October, 1985 decreased $9.16. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.7 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 4¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing had the largest increase over the month. Weekly Earnings rose $3.46, as Weekly Hours showed a 0.6 of an hour decrease. Hourly Earnings were up 32¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime.

Hours and earnings in Other Non-Durable Goods were down significantly in October, 1985. Weekly Earnings dropped $50.01. Weekly Hours declined 1.6 hour, as Weekly Earnings dropped 88¢. The decrease was due to less overtime.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
October 1985

	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	% Change From September 1985	% Change From October 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,386	2,658	3,047	+ 27.4	+ 11.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,212	34,316	38,634	+ 2.6	- 8.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,171	32,139	35,427	+ 3.2	- 6.4
Total Benefits Paid	$4,827,551	$4,624,018	$4,926,125	+ 4.4	- 2.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.54	$143.88	$139.05	+ 1.2	+ 4.7
Number of First Payments	1,788	1,678	1,656	+ 6.6	+ 8.0
Number of Final Payments	902	839	989	+ 7.5	- 8.8
Total Beneficiaries	8,680	9,494	9,001	- 8.6	- 3.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.6	19.2	21.4	- 3.1	- 13.1
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	178	126	266	+ 41.3	- 33.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,401	2,961	4,357	+ 14.9	- 21.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,260	2,929	3,992	+ 11.3	- 18.3
Total Benefits Paid	$561,496	$507,419	$648,456	+ 10.7	- 13.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$172.24	$173.24	$162.44	- 0.6	+ 6.0
Number of First Payments	157	134	247	+ 17.2	- 36.4
Number of Final Payments	91	76	123	+ 19.7	- 26.0
Total Beneficiaries	837	825	1,034	+ 1.5	- 19.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.8	21.9	16.2	- 5.0	+ 28.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	66	60	69	+ 10.0	- 4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	751	620	949	+ 21.1	- 20.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	579	492	655	+ 17.7	- 11.6
Total Benefits Paid	$100,669	$85,415	$105,652	+ 17.9	- 4.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.87	$173.61	$161.30	+ 0.2	+ 7.8
Number of First Payments	57	45	58	+ 26.7	- 1.7
Number of Final Payments	30	20	0	+ 50.0	+100.0
Total Beneficiaries	172	152	174	+ 13.2	- 1.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	10.2	10.9	11.3	- 6.4	- 9.7
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,630	2,844	3,392	+ 27.6	+ 7.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,364	37,897	43,940	+ 3.9	- 10.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,010	35,560	40,074	+ 4.1	- 7.6
Total Benefits Paid	$5,489,716	$5,216,852	$5,680,233	+ 5.2	- 3.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.33	$146.71	$141.74	+ 1.1	+ 4.6
Number of First Payments	2,002	1,857	1,961	+ 7.8	+ 2.1
Number of Final Payments	1,023	935	1,112	+ 9.4	- 8.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,689	10,471	10,209	- 7.5	- 5.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.5	19.1	20.4	- 3.1	- 9.3

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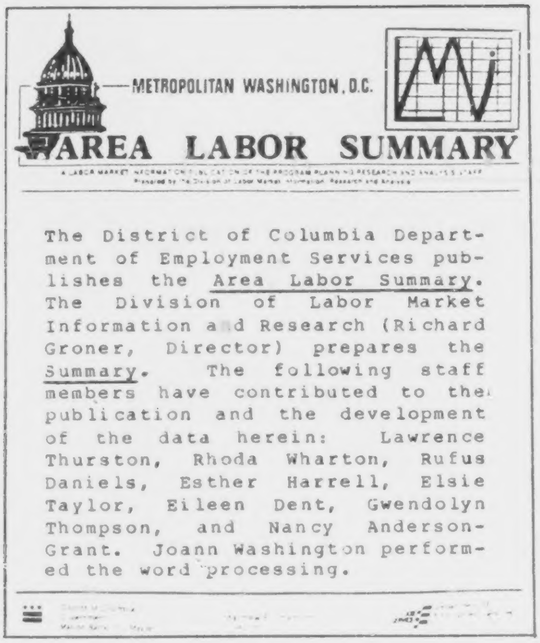
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
October 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	411.97	421.13	388.58	37.9	38.6	37.8	10.87	10.91	10.28
Durable Goods	358.58	369.36	346.92	40.2	40.5	39.2	8.92	9.12	8.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	394.22	400.51	372.94	43.9	44.7	37.9	8.98	a/ 8.96	a/ 9.84
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	388.23	387.98	356.21	41.7	41.1	39.8	9.31	m/ 9.44	8.95
Other Durable Goods	314.71	338.83	328.83	37.2	38.2	39.1	c/ 8.46	a/ 8.87	8.41
Non-durable Goods	459.52	467.68	424.62	35.9	37.0	36.7	12.80	12.64	11.57
Food & Kindred Products	576.58	597.91	497.62	36.4	38.5	35.8	m/15.84	a/ 15.53	c/13.90
Printing & Publishing	456.58	453.12	433.68	34.9	35.4	36.2	a/13.12	a/ 12.80	11.98
Other Non-Durable Goods	310.25	360.26	280.19	41.7	43.3	40.2	c/ 7.44	a/ 8.32	6.99

Total Production Workers	October '85	September '85	October '84
	34,500	34,200	34,000

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
f/ Shorter work week.
j/ More business, other than seasonal.
k/ Less business other than seasonal.
m/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.

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and
we're proud of it."

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

D.C. is business.

write:

Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

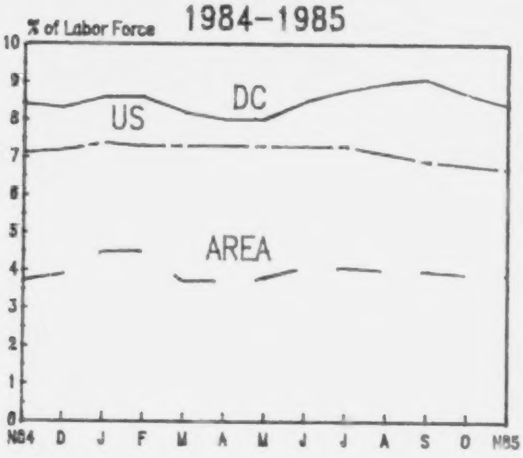
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1985 JANUARY 24, 1986

DC Unemployment Down in November for 2nd Month in a Row

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
NOVEMBER
1984-1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate dropped for the second consecutive month. Between October, 1985 and November, 1985, the City's jobless rate fell from 8.7 percent to 8.4 percent. Rising employment as well as falling unemployment contributed to the 0.3 percentage point decline in the District's unemployment rate. In November, there were 293,000 employed City residents, compared to 292,600 in October. Since peaking in August, 1985 at 30,800, total joblessness in the District has dropped to 27,000 in November, 1985. The Nation's civilian unadjusted jobless rate remained virtually unchanged, declining from 6.8 percent in October to 6.7 percent in November.

Compared to year ago estimates (November, 1984 to November, 1985) the District's employment situation is unchanged, at 8.4 percent. Total employment and unemployment changed little over the year. The number of employed District residents dropped slightly from 293,100 in November, 1984 to 293,000 in November, 1985. Total joblessness increased slightly from

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District of Columbia
Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

JOB SERVICE Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
November 1985 a/

	November b/ 1985	October c/ 1985	November 1984	October 1984	Net Change From October 1985	Net Change From November 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	320,000	320,500	319,900	319,600	- 500	100
Total Employment	293,000	292,600	293,100	292,000	400	- 100
Total Unemployment	27,000	27,900	26,800	27,700	- 900	200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,055,300	2,047,900	1,994,900	1,982,200	7,400	60,400
Total Employment	1,975,800	1,967,400	1,920,900	1,903,000	8,400	54,900
Total Unemployment	79,500	80,500	73,900	79,100	-1,000	5,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,735,300	1,727,400	1,674,900	1,662,500	7,900	60,400
Total Employment	1,682,800	1,674,800	1,627,800	1,611,100	8,000	55,000
Total Unemployment	52,500	52,600	47,100	51,500	- 100	5,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

26,800 in November, 1984 to 27,000 in November, 1985. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 6.9 percent in November, 1984 to 6.7 percent in November, 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The Area and Suburban unemployment rates held steady over the month, at 3.9 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. The increase in Area employment from 1,967,400 in October to 1,975,800 in November and the decline in joblessness from 80,500 in October to 79,500 in November were insufficient to cause any significant change in the Area's jobless rate. Similarly, the gain in Suburban employment from 1,674,800 in October to 1,682,800 in November and the decline in unemployment from 52,600 in October to 52,500 in November resulted in no significant movement in the Suburban unemployment rate.

Over the past year (November, 1984 to November, 1985) the Area and Suburban jobless rates have increased slightly, both by 0.2 percentage point. In both the Area and Suburbs, the rise in employment (2.9 percent and 3.4 percent) was offset by faster rising joblessness (7.8 percent and 11.5 percent), resulting in higher jobless rates over the year.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,613 in November--up 124 from October. In November, 1985, 52.1 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 27.4 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.3 weeks for all claimants in November, up 0.5 weeks from the previous month.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

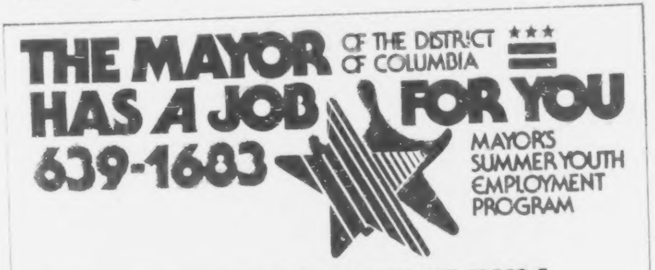
	Nov. a/ 1985	Oct. b/ 1985	Nov. 1984
Washington, D.C.	8.4	8.7	8.4
Alexandria City	4.7	4.5	3.6
Fairfax City	3.4	3.7	3.2
Falls Church City	3.9	3.9	4.1
Manassas City	3.0	3.5	2.2
Manassas Park City	1.9	2.0	1.8
Arlington County	4.0	3.9	3.1
Fairfax County	3.3	3.2	2.3
Prince William County	2.8	2.8	2.0
Loudoun County	2.7	2.8	2.1
Stafford County	3.0	3.3	2.4
Montgomery County	2.4	2.5	2.8
Prince Georges County	3.1	3.1	3.3
Frederick County	2.3	2.3	3.4
Calvert County	2.6	2.8	4.0
Charles County	2.4	2.3	2.6

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

The jump in the median duration in the current spell of insured unemployment was due to the increase in the base period in October, when there was a surge in initial claims. This increase in the median duration in the current spell over the month is seasonal, reflecting the increase in initial claims associated with the new base period in October, 1985. Over the month, the median duration of insured unemployment increased from 9.7 weeks to 10.1 for males and from 10.2 weeks to 10.6 weeks for females.

Since November, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,264. Over the year, though,


THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
HAS A JOB FOR YOU
639-1683
MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM
GO WITH US GROW WITH US IN '86
Department of Employment Services Matthew F. Shannon Director

the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment has increased slightly form 10.0 weeks to 10.3 weeks.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
November 1985

	Nov. a/ 1985	Oct. b/ 1985	Nov. 1984
Total	9,613	9,489	10,877
Sex			
Male	5,009	4,887	5,527
Female	4,604	4,602	5,350
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,415	2,495	2,607
Clerical & Sales	2,637	2,703	2,872
Service	2,283	2,178	2,370
Farm, Fish, Forest	60	57	74
Processing	37	31	39
Machine Trade	143	151	155
Benchwork	70	65	72
Structural	1,037	917	806
Misc. & INA	931	892	1,882

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
November 1985

Duration and Sex	Nov. a/ 1985	Oct. b/ 1985	Nov. 1984
Total	9,613	9,489	10,877
1-2 Weeks	1,308	1,550	1,623
3-4 Weeks	1,220	1,092	1,415
5-14 Weeks	3,841	3,827	4,343
15-26 Weeks	3,244	3,020	3,496
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.3	9.9	10.0
Males	10.1	9.7	9.7
Females	10.6	10.2	10.3

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

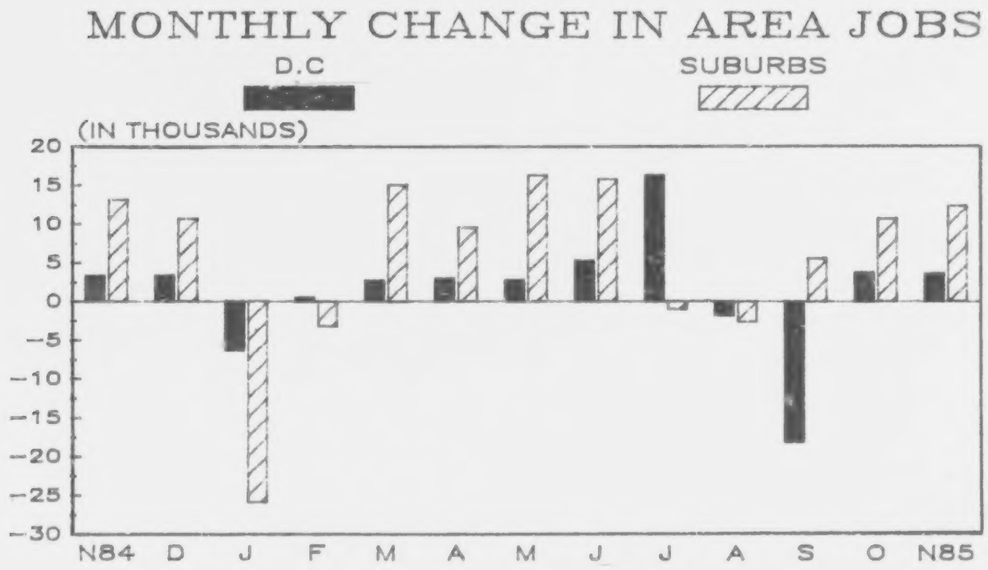
For the month of November, there were a record 630,500 jobs in the District --an increase of 3,600 from October. Sixty-nine percent of this increase was generated by hiring in the private sector. The Services industry led with 1,600 jobs, followed by seasonal hiring in Retail Trade with 1,000 jobs. Construction experienced a decline of 100 jobs (0.8 percent). Employment in virtually all of the other industries (Manufacturing, Transportation, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate) remained stagnant between October and November. Over the month, public sector growth (1,100 jobs) was concentrated in the District Government (700 jobs).

Compared to November of last year, District employment rose by 2.5 percent (15,100 jobs). The private sector accounted for sixty-eight percent (10,200 jobs) of the total. Not surprisingly, sixty-seven percent of private sector growth was in Services with 6,800 jobs; Other Services (2,400 jobs) and Business Services (2,200 jobs) were the big gainers, while Health Services (-200 jobs) was the sole loser.

Over the past five years (November, 1980 to November, 1985) the private sector has continued to grow substantially. The leading industry is Services, with an increase of 27,600 jobs followed by Retail Trade with 4,900 jobs. Since November, 1980, Wholesale Trade (-1,600 jobs) Construction (-600 jobs), and Manufacturing (-400 jobs) have decreased. The public sector has declined drastically over the past five years by 14,500 jobs. The Federal Government accounted for all (16,300 jobs) of the public sector decline.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

The number of Suburban jobs rose by 12,300 between October and November of this year, due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors.

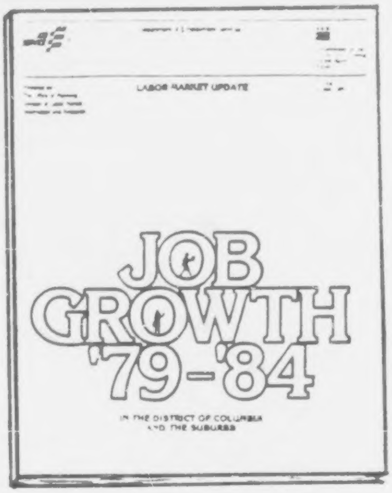


Private sector employment rose by 9,200 over the month--a 0.9 percent increase. Wholesale/Retail Trade led all industries with an increase of 7,100 jobs, followed by Manufacturing and Services, both with 900 jobs, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (700 jobs). Transportation (-300 jobs) and Construction (-100 jobs) declined marginally over the month. Public sector growth resulted from increases in both Federal Government (100 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,000 jobs).

Over the year (November, 1984 compared to November, 1985) the Suburban economy has experienced an exuberant growth of 63,000 new jobs (5.1 percent). The private sector accounted for ninety-six percent of this growth, with 60,800 jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (22,400 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,500 jobs), and Construction (12,100 jobs). The Trade and Services industries are invariably the long-term growth leaders in the Suburban economy. In the public sector, State and Local Government contributed 7,000 new jobs, while the Federal Government experienced a reduction of 4,700 jobs over the year.

Job Growth in the Metropolitan Area

Between October and November of 1985, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose by 15,900--an increase of 0.8 percent. Seventy-four percent of this



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The Labor Market Update "Job Growth '79-'84" compares job creation over the past five years for the Area, the District, Northern Virginia, and the Maryland suburbs. Free copies may be obtained by calling the Labor Makert Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coodinating Committee (202) 639-1083.

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A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

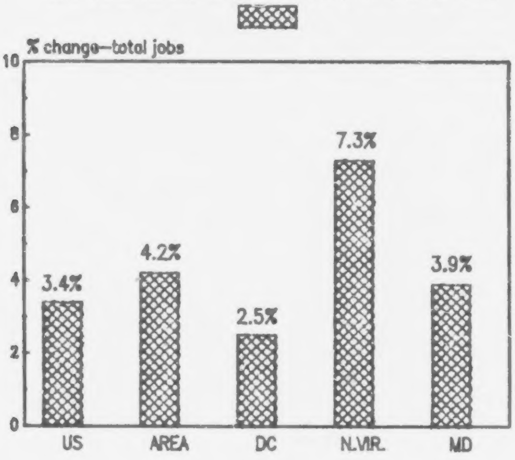
INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November a/ 1985	October b/ 1985	November 1984	November a/ 1985	October b/ 1985	November 1984
TOTAL	630.5	626.9	615.4	1,920.3	1,904.4	1,842.1
Total Private Sector	371.1	368.6	360.9	1,365.8	1,354.1	1,294.8
Manufacturing	14.9	14.9	14.8	80.0	79.1	78.1
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.6	38.2	37.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.5	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.9	20.6	19.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.2
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	40.9	41.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	11.8	30.2	29.6	29.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.3	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	11.9	12.0	11.4	111.7	111.9	99.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.7	26.7	26.1	89.8	90.1	85.1
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.2	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	39.0	36.3
All Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.6	46.8	46.8	44.4
Trade	66.9	65.9	64.9	392.0	383.9	375.5
Wholesale	9.9	9.9	9.8	71.9	71.4	70.0
Retail	57.0	56.0	55.1	320.1	312.5	305.5
General Merchandise	5.1	4.8	4.9	40.2	37.7	39.5
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.9	43.1	41.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.0	33.9	32.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.0	21.2	22.2
Eating and Drinking Places	28.9	28.6	27.6	105.3	104.3	99.2
All Other Retail	23.0	22.6	22.6	74.7	72.3	70.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	36.3	36.1	111.5	110.8	105.5
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1	21.6	21.5	20.8
All Other	29.0	29.0	29.0	89.9	89.3	84.7
Services	214.3	212.7	207.5	579.8	577.3	550.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.4	12.5	12.0	29.2	29.1	27.5
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.1	22.7	22.0	21.1
Business Services	44.7	44.4	42.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.5	30.4	30.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.3	21.0	19.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.9	30.7	30.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	70.3	69.5	67.9	527.9	526.2	501.9
Government	259.4	258.3	254.5	554.5	550.3	547.3
Federal Government	209.7	209.3	206.4	351.7	351.2	353.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	202.8	199.1	194.2
D.C. Government	44.6	43.9	43.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

over-the-month increase occurred in the private sector, where growth was dominated by Wholesale/Retail Trade (8,100 jobs) and Services (2,500 jobs). The rise in the number of jobs in Wholesale/Retail Trade reflected the optimism of retailers as the holiday shopping season approached. Eighty-eight percent of the growth in Wholesale/Retail Trade occurred in the Suburbs. Slight increases were registered in Manufacturing (900) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (700). Transportation (-300 jobs) and Construction (-200 jobs) declined marginally. Public sector growth expanded in both Federal Government (500 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,700 jobs).

COMPARITIVE GROWTH RATES
IN TOTAL JOBS
NOVEMBER '84 TO NOVEMBER '85



Over the year (November, 1984 compared to November, 1985) the Area registered strong gains in the private (71,000 jobs) and public sectors (7,200 jobs). In the private sector, employment was up 5.5 percent. The Services industry dominated growth with 29,200 jobs followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (16,500) and Construction (12,600). These industries continue to be the sustaining forces in the Suburban and the Area job growth. Public sector growth occurred in State and Local Government (8,600 jobs). The number of Federal jobs decreased over the year by 1,400.

In spite of the decline in Federal employment of 13,500 jobs (-3.7 percent) over the past five years (November, 1980 to November, 1985) the Metropolitan Area has continued to demonstrate strong growth. Total employment grew by 16 percent over the past five years with 270,900 jobs. The private sector contributed substantially with Services leading all industries.

ESTHER HARRELL RETIRES

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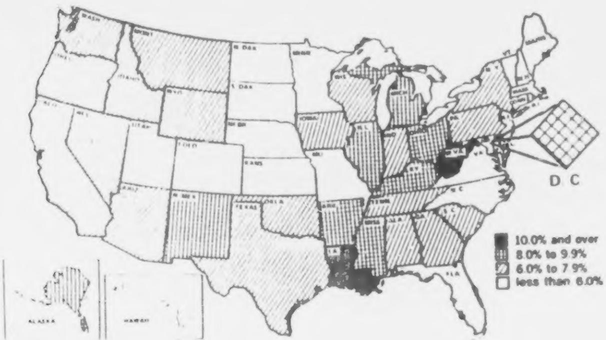
For more than a decade, Esther Harrell prepared the Area Labor Summary's estimates of monthly wage and salary employment. Mrs. Harrell was LMIR's resident expert on industrial job growth in the District and the Metropolitan Area. As such, her consultation was widely sought by local industrial researchers and economists. Mrs. Harrell's retirement follows more than 33 years of Federal and District Government service.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In October, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.9 percent unemployment rate, had the twenty-seventh lowest rate of the 253 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.9 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate of 2.9 percent, down from 3.5 percent posted in September. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.4 percent rate, up from 5.2 percent in September. The Washington Area's jobless rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Washington Area's rate was 4.0 percent in October of last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1985



When the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary rate of 8.7 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District was tied with Arkansas for the 9th highest jobless rate. In August and September, the District had the 5th highest unemployment rate. Virginia's unemployment rate at 5.3 percent was unchanged over the month, while Maryland's rate at 4.4 percent was up 0.1 percentage point. Virginia and Maryland ranked 35th and 45th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only two states, West Virginia (12.5 percent) and Louisiana (10.9 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--2.6 percent. Of the 25 states reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for October, nine had decreases of 1.0percentage point or more. States with the largest decreases were West Virginia (2.9 percentage points), Alabama (2.6 percentage points), North Carolina (1.8 percentage points), Florida (1.7 percentage points), and Oregon (1.6 percentage points). Over the year, unemployment rates rose 1.0 percentage point or more in seven States--Arizona, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia was tied with Houston, Texas for the ninth highest jobless rate at 8.7 percent in October, 1985. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.8 percent. This was up 0.4 percentage point from the average of 8.4 percent in September. Of the selected cities, 16 posted lower jobless rates, 7 recorded higher unemployment rates, and one was unchanged over the year.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate (17.0 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (3.9 percent) had the lowest rate for the fourth consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 6.2 percentage points. The unemployment rate for Texas seems to be creeping upwards as both Houston and Dallas reported over-the-year increases of 2.5 and 2.3 percentage points, respectively. New Orleans' jobless rate was up 1.8 percentage points over the year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

	City	October	
		1985	1984
1.	Gary, IN	17.0	23.2
2.	Cleveland, OH	12.8	13.5
3.	Dayton, OH	11.1	11.4
4.	Newark, NJ	11.0	10.1
5.	New Orleans, LA	10.9	9.1
6.	Chicago, IL	10.2	9.6
7.	Buffalo, NY	9.9	10.8
8.	Cincinnati, OH	9.4	10.4
9.	Houston, TX	8.7	6.2
10.	District of Columbia	8.7	8.7
11.	Birmingham, AL	8.5	12.3
12.	New York, NY	8.4	9.7
13.	St. Louis, MO	8.3	9.1
14.	Miami, FL	8.2	10.9
15.	Los Angeles, CA	7.8	8.6

16.	Atlanta, GA	7.7	6.9
17.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.4	8.6
18.	Milwaukee, WI	7.3	7.2
19.	Columbus, OH	7.1	7.8
20.	Baltimore, MD	7.1	7.4
21.	Philadelphia, PA	6.3	7.3
22.	Dallas, TX	6.2	3.9
23.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.1	6.6
24.	Boston, MA	3.9	4.1

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

LMI-TID-BIT

In October, 1985, the District, with 612,100 jobs had more jobs than 15 States. The Washington Metropolitan Statistics Area, with 1,904,900 jobs, had more jobs than 34 States. Only California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin had more jobs than the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area.

WORKER'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS INCREASE

The Department notified approximately 300 insurance companies and self-insured employers in the District that the maximum weekly benefit payment for worker's compensation will be $431.70. The 4.4 percent increase went into effect January 1,1986. The prior maximum was $413.26 per week.

The new maximum weekly benefit will affect new claims as well as present payments to injured workers in the private sector who are totally and permanently disabled. The increase also applies to dependents of workers who died from a work-related injury. Temporarily disabled workers will not be affected by the change. Currently, only 14 totally disabled claimants and 47 survivors are receiving benefits under the Worker's Compensation Program.

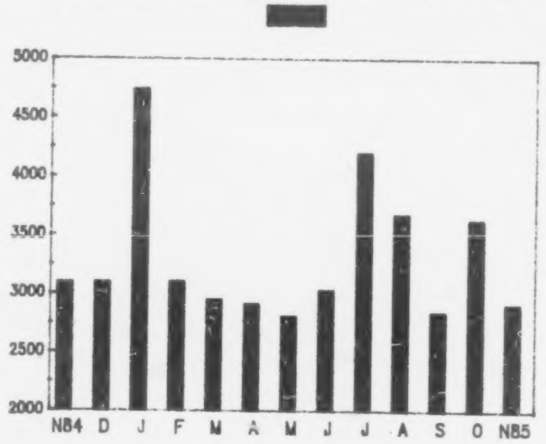
The amount of the maximum weekly benefit payment is based upon the average weekly wage of private sector employees in the District. In June, 1985 the average reached $431.70.

The Worker's Compensation Program for private sector employees in the City has been administered by the Department of Employment Services, since July, 1982. Prior to that time, the program was administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, under the Federal Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Compensation Act. District Government workers are covered under a separate program known as the Disability Compensation Program. Workers covered under the Disability Compensation Program are unaffected by the change.

In Maryland, the maximum benefit went to $344 on January 1, 1986, and the maximum in Virginia is $311, with no increase anticipated before July 1.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

INITIAL UI CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Unemployment compensation benefits to claimants whose former place of work was the District of Columbia amounted to

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
November 1985

	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	% Change From October 1985	% Change From November 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,748	3,386	2,855	- 18.8	- 3.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,479	35,212	31,669	- 13.4	- 3.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,498	33,171	28,583	- 14.1	- 0.3
Total Benefits Paid	$4,168,910	$4,827,551	$3,986,039	- 13.6	+ 4.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$146.29	$145.54	$139.45	+ 0.5	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	1,514	1,788	1,504	- 15.3	+ 0.7
Number of Final Payments	687	902	808	- 23.8	- 15.0
Total Beneficiaries	8,389	8,680	8,390	- 3.4	- 0.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.8	18.6	19.0	+ 1.1	- 1.1
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	106	178	172	- 40.4	- 38.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,875	3,401	3,875	- 15.5	- 25.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,766	3,260	3,407	- 15.2	- 18.8
Total Benefits Paid	$471,079	$561,496	$551,247	- 16.1	- 14.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$170.31	$172.24	$161.80	- 1.1	+ 5.3
Number of First Payments	124	157	162	- 21.0	- 23.5
Number of Final Payments	73	91	96	- 19.8	- 24.0
Total Beneficiaries	792	837	990	- 5.4	- 20.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.3	20.8	21.0	+ 7.2	+ 6.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	58	66	67	- 12.1	- 13.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	639	751	801	- 14.9	- 20.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	511	579	596	- 11.7	- 14.3
Total Benefits Paid	$ 88,450	$100,669	$ 95,609	- 12.1	- 7.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.09	$173.87	$160.42	- 0.4	+ 7.9
Number of First Payments	43	57	48	- 24.6	- 10.4
Number of Final Payments	33	30	0	+ 10.0	+100.0
Total Beneficiaries	167	172	185	- 2.9	- 9.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.9	10.2	12.4	+ 16.7	- 4.0
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,912	3,630	3,094	- 19.8	- 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,993	39,364	36,345	- 13.6	- 6.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,775	37,010	32,586	- 14.1	- 2.5
Total Benefits Paid	$4,728,439	$5,489,716	$4,632,895	- 13.9	+ 2.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.81	$148.33	$142.17	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Number of First Payments	1,681	2,002	1,714	- 16.0	- 1.9
Number of Final Payments	793	1,023	904	- 22.5	- 12.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,348	9,689	9,565	- 3.5	- 2.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.9	18.5	19.0	+ 2.2	- 0.5

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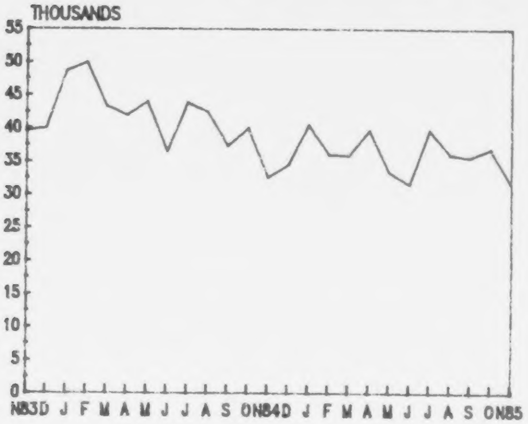
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

UI WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL PROGRAMS
NOVEMBER '83 TO NOVEMBER '85



$4.7 million in November, 1985. The outlay was 14 percent below last month. All other activities were also down from October. At that time, the surge of filers at the change of the base period for determining benefits pushed the level to a seasonal high. Initial claims, the most sensitive barometer to this phenomenon--at 2,912 in November, were 20 percent below last month. Weeks claimed and weeks compensated were both down at approximately the same relative level as benefits--at 14 percent.

The annual trend in benefit activities continues downward. The outlay from January to November, 1985 was $58.0 million, compared to $65.1 million in 1984 and $89.0 million in 1983. An improving economy and changes in provisions in the U.I. Law, in 1983, decreasing the maximum duration of benefits from 34 to 26 weeks, and durational disqualification for job-related misconduct or refusal of suitable work are the major contributing factors to this trend.

1986 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS INCREASE

The maximum weekly benefits paid to claimants for unemployment insurance increased from $206 per week to $250 for all new claims filed on or after January 6, 1986. Since December, 1981 the maximum weekly benefit in the District has been capped at $206 to restore the solvency of the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. The fund at one time owed the Federal Government nearly $116 million for money the District had borrowed to pay benefits.

The increase to $250 per week was legislated by the District Council last March. The new legislation incorporated recommendations made by the Unemployment Insurance Study Commission, composed of representatives of business, organized labor, and the public sector. This commission was established by the D.C. City Council to overhaul the District's UI system.

The Unemployment Trust Fund is financed by taxes paid by District employers and is used exclusively to pay employment insurance benefits. Because of high levels of unemployment in the late 1970's and early 1980's, the District began to borrow from the Federal Government in 1975. The loans were repaid in June, 1985. This means that the UI Trust Fund will again earn interest from the U.S. Treasury. Retirement of the loan also means that District employers are eligible for the full 90 percent offset credit on their federal unemployment tax. While the loan was outstanding, the offset credit had been reduced.

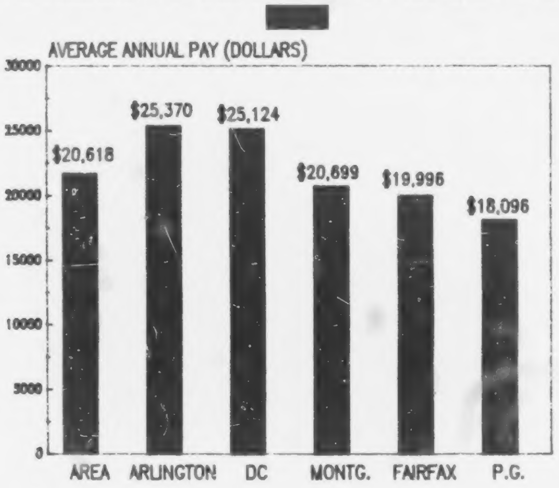
The Unemployment Insurance Program provides temporary income as partial compensation for lost wages to eligible unemployed workers. Weekly benefits are generally paid for a period of 26 weeks.

D.C. is business.

AREA PROFILE: AVERAGE PAY IN WASHINGTON JURISDICTIONS—1983 AND 1984

On average, workers in the Washington Area were paid $21,693 in 1984. However, average pay among metro area jurisdictions varied widely. Persons working in Arlington were paid $25,370 or about one percent more than those working in the District. On the other hand, District workers earned 17.6 percent more than workers employed in Montgomery County, 20.5 percent more than in those who worked in Fairfax County and 27.7 percent more than those who worked in Prince Georges County. In terms of absolutes, average annual pay ranged from the high of $25,370 in Arlington County to a low of only $12,784 in Manassas Park, or a wage differential of almost 50 percent.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY IN THE WASHINGTON AREA: 1984



Similarly, increases in average pay ranged from 7.9 percent in Manassas, Virginia to only 1.9 percent in Calvert County, Maryland. Among the larger jurisdictions, average pay expanded the fastest in Montgomery County (7.4 percent) followed by Prince George's (6.1 percent), the District (5.3 percent), and Fairfax County (4.4 percent). Among this group, only Fairfax County lagged behind the average of the area (5.2 percent).

AVERAGE PAY IN WASHINGTON AREA JURISDICTIONS: 1983-84

JURISDICTION	AVER. PAY 1983	AVER. PAY 1984	%CHANGE 83-84
AREA (MSA)	$20,618	$21,693	5.2
Arlington Co.	24,508	25,370	3.5
District	23,870	25,124	5.3
Manassas	21,061	22,719	7.9
Montgomery Co.	19,267	20,699	7.4
Fairfax Co.	19,128	19,966	4.4
Alexandria	18,381	19,510	6.1
Fairfax City	17,882	19,015	6.3
Prince George's Co.	17,069	18,096	6.1
Loudoun Co.	16,607	17,555	5.7
Falls Church City	16,286	16,607	2.1
Charles Co.	14,545	15,575	7.1
Prince William Co.	14,625	15,387	5.2
Frederick Co.	14,187	15,060	6.2
Stafford Co.	13,889	14,432	3.9
Calvert Co.	13,297	13,548	1.9
Manassas Park	12,302	12,784	3.9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1984 preliminary)

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

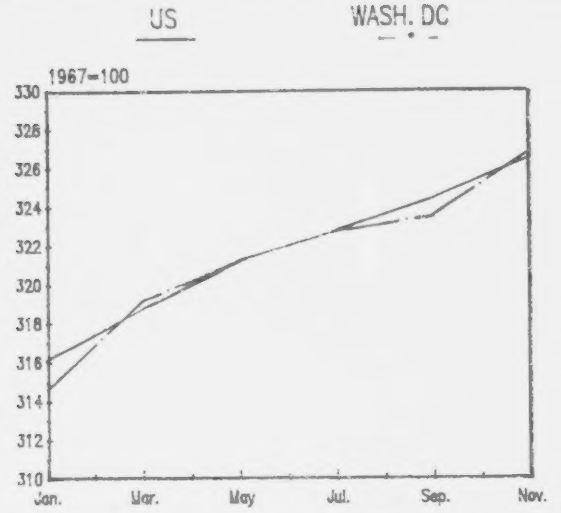
Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November, 1985 increased $7.71. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.3 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 28¢ an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods. Weekly Earnings were up $17.87, as Weekly Hours rose 0.7 an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 30¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime being worked.

Printing and Publishing showed the most significant decrease. Weekly Earnings were down $8.83. Weekly Hours were up 0.3 an hour. Hourly Earnings were down 36¢ an hour. Less overtime being worked was the cause of the decrease.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.0 percent to 326.9 (1967=100), during the two months ended in November, 1985. For the 12-month



CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES: US & WASHINGTON DC AREA-1985

period ended in November, the local CPI-U rose 3.7 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.9 percent from September to November. The November level of 330.5 was 3.5 percent higher than in November, 1984.

The 1.0 percent price advance in the CPI-U from September to November follows a moderate increase of 0.1 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Increases were recorded for all the major categories of consumer spending, especially housing and transportation. The housing index rose 0.9 percent, largely due to increases in shelter costs. Homeowners' costs rose 1.7 percent while renters' costs rose 0.6 percent. Among other housing components, the indexes for furniture and bedding, textile housefurnishings, and housekeeping supplies advanced while lower cost were recorded for electricity.

The transportation index rose 1.3 percent, reflecting higher costs of automobile insurance, new cars, maintenance and repairs, and tires.

Food and beverage prices rose 0.9 percent from September to November. Grocery store food prices rose a moderate 0.3 percent, prices of food consumed away from home rose 1.2 percent and alcoholic beverages rose 4.1 percent.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs rose, primarily due to higher charges for

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

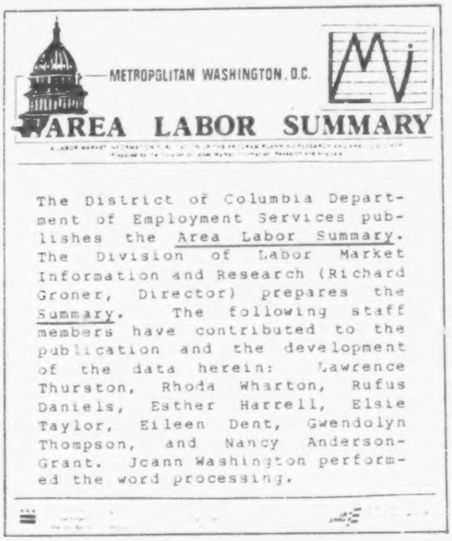
Expenditure Category	November 1985	Percent Change	
		Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	326.6	0.6	3.6
Washington Area	326.9	1.0	3.7
Food & Beverage	317.7	0.9	3.7
Housing	342.8	0.9	3.7
Apparel & Upkeep	234.9	0.4	5.2
Transportation	313.6	1.3	2.3
Medical Care	436.4	1.5	6.7
Entertainment	265.1	1.6	3.4
Other Goods & Services	333.0	1.3	5.5
Special Index:			
Energy b/	172.4	1.4	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

professional and other medical care services. The cost of entertainment services were also higher. The index for apparel and upkeep rose 0.4 percent as price increased for men's apparel, women's footwear, and jewelry and luggage were offset by lower prices for women's apparel. Educational expenses were also higher.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Jcann Washington performed the word processing.

CORRECTION

The December, 1985 edition of the ALS contained a Census Profile on the types of jobs held by District residents. The article included a table on the distribution of jobs in the District (page 10). This table had several ommissions in the industry portion. A corrected table follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS IN THE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT JOBS HELD BY DISTRICT RESIDENTS: 1980

INDUSTRY	JOBS IN DISTRICT (%)	D.C. RESIDENTS WORKING IN D.C. (%)
Construction..................	3.6	2.6
Manufacturing.................	4.6	4.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities.........	6.8	6.7
Wholesale Trade...............	1.2	0.9
Retail Trade..................	10.2	9.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate......................	6	6.3
Business and Repair Services..	7	6.5
Personal Services.............	5.5	5
Professional & Related Services....................	27.7	29.8
Public Administration.........	25.9	27.4
All Other Industries..........	1.5	1.3
(TOTAL ALL --%)	100	100

Source: Census-Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan areas (PC 80-2-6D) rev. Jan. 1986.

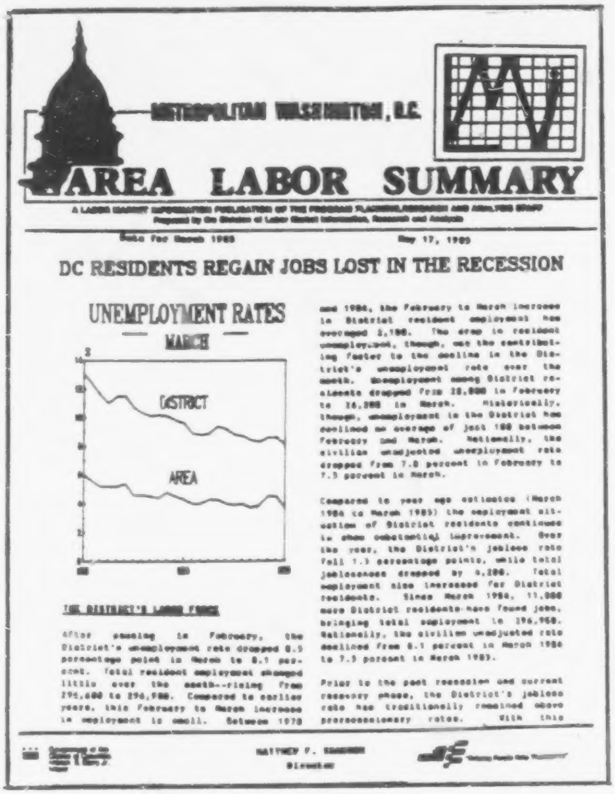
EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
November 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	419.04	411.33	394.91	38.8	39.1	39.1	10.80	10.52	10.10
Durable Goods	381.71	364.72	354.73	41.9	40.3	41.2	9.11	9.05	8.61
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	404.97	403.62	366.36	44.6	44.5	42.6	a/ 9.08	9.07	c/ 8.60
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	403.01	393.23	353.60	42.2	41.7	41.6	j/ 9.55	9.43	j/ 8.50
Other Durable Goods	352.35	330.17	351.01	40.5	37.1	40.3	b/ 8.70	c/ 8.63	l/ 8.71
Non-durable Goods	450.17	452.52	426.34	36.1	36.0	37.3	12.47	12.57	11.43
Food & Kindred Products	552.42	544.60	516.60	34.7	35.0	36.0	a/15.92	c/ 15.56	a/14.35
Printing & Publishing	448.87	457.70	431.47	35.4	35.1	37.1	c/12.68	a/ 13.04	c/11.63
Other Non-Durable Goods	328.86	310.99	291.05	42.0	41.3	40.2	a/ 7.83	c/ 7.53	7.24

Total Production Workers	November '85	October '85	November '84
	35,000	34,700	34,500

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
g/ Shorter work week.
j/ Longer work week.
k/ Less business other than seasonal.
l/ More business, other than seasonal.
m/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB STATISTICS



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

DC RESIDENTS REGAIN JOBS LOST IN THE RECESSION

The AREA LABOR SUMMARY is a FREE service of JOB SERVICE for the use of Washington area employers and the community. Free subscriptions may be made by calling the Labor Market Information & Research Division on (202) 639-1642.

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Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

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Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
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Washington, D.C. 20004

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

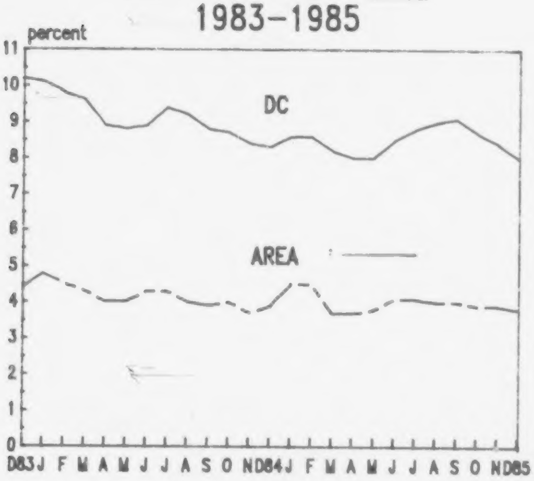
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1985 JANUARY 21 1986

D.C. Unemployment Drops to 8%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
DECEMBER
1983-1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District closed out 1985 on a positive note, with the jobless rate declining from 8.4 percent in November, 1985 to 8.0 percent in December, 1985. Over the month, a sharp drop in unemployment contributed to the decline in the unemployment rate. Total unemployment, which began falling in October, 1985, fell further in December to 25,300--1,600 fewer unemployed than the previous month. Employment, though, was virtually unchanged, declining slightly from 293,000 in November to 292,600 in December. Based on historical information, it is unclear whether this decline in employment is seasonal. In seven of the past fifteen years, the November-December change in employment has been negative. Nationally, the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate declined from 7.0 percent in November to 6.9 percent in December.

Over the year (December, 1984 to December, 1985) the District's jobless rate declined 0.3 percentage point. Total joblessness declined from 26,600 in December, 1984 to 25,300 in December, 1985. Over the year, employment declined marginally by 2,800. Nationally, the seasonally unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.0 percent in December, 1984 to 6.9 in December, 1985.

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EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
December 1985 a/

	December b/ 1985	November c/ 1985	December 1984	November 1984	Net Change From November 1985	Net Change From December 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	317,900	319,900	322,000	319,900	-2,000	- 4,100
Total Employment	292,600	293,000	295,400	293,100	-400	- 2,800
Total Unemployment	25,300	26,900	26,600	26,800	-1,600	- 1,300
Unemployment Rate d/	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.4	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,052,500	2,054,100	2,021,800	1,994,900	-1,600	30,700
Total Employment	1,975,000	1,975,000	1,943,600	1,920,900	0	31,400
Total Unemployment	77,500	79,100	78,200	73,900	-1,600	-700
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,734,600	1,734,200	1,699,800	1,674,900	400	34,800
Total Employment	1,682,400	1,682,000	1,648,200	1,627,800	400	34,200
Total Unemployment	52,200	52,200	51,600	47,100	0	600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

Preliminary data for the District indicates that the City's jobless rate averaged 8.4 percent in 1985--0.6 percentage point lower than the 1984 rate. At first glance, this decline in the District's jobless rate seems to be due to increased employment and lower unemployment. This improvement in the District's jobless rate was somewhat better than that of the Nation's, whose jobless rate declined from 7.5 percent in 1984 to 7.3 percent in 1985. Since peaking at 11.7 percent in 1983, the District's jobless rate has fallen 3.3 percentage points. Over this same period, the Nation's jobless rate declined 2.3 percentage points. When the benchmark revisions of the District's labor force become available in late March or early April of this year, we will have a clearer understanding of the nature of the improved employment status of District residents during 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The Area unemployment rate declined slightly over the month (0.1 percentage point) to 3.8 percent, while the Suburban rate held steady at 3.0 percent. Since June, 1985, the Area unemployment rate has changed very little, when the rate was 4.1 percent. Between November, 1985 and December, 1985, Area employment was unchanged at 1,975,000, while unemployment was down only slightly (1,600) to 77,500. Similarly, the Suburban unemployment rate has changed very little since

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA
by City and County

	Dec. a/ 1985	Nov. b/ 1985	Dec. 1984
Washington, D.C.	8.0	8.4	8.3
Alexandria City	5.0	4.6	4.8
Fairfax City	3.6	3.5	4.0
Falls Church City	5.1	4.2	4.8
Manassas City	3.3	3.2	2.2
Manassas Park City	1.8	1.9	2.0
Arlington County	4.2	3.9	4.1
Fairfax County	3.3	3.3	2.7
Prince William County	2.7	2.8	2.6
Loudoun County	2.9	[illegible]	2.5
Stafford County	3.3	3.1	2.7
Montgomery County	2.3	2.4	2.7
Prince Georges County	2.5	3.1	3.2
Frederick County	2.4	2.4	3.6
Calvert County	3.0	2.6	4.6
Charles County	2.2	2.4	2.6

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

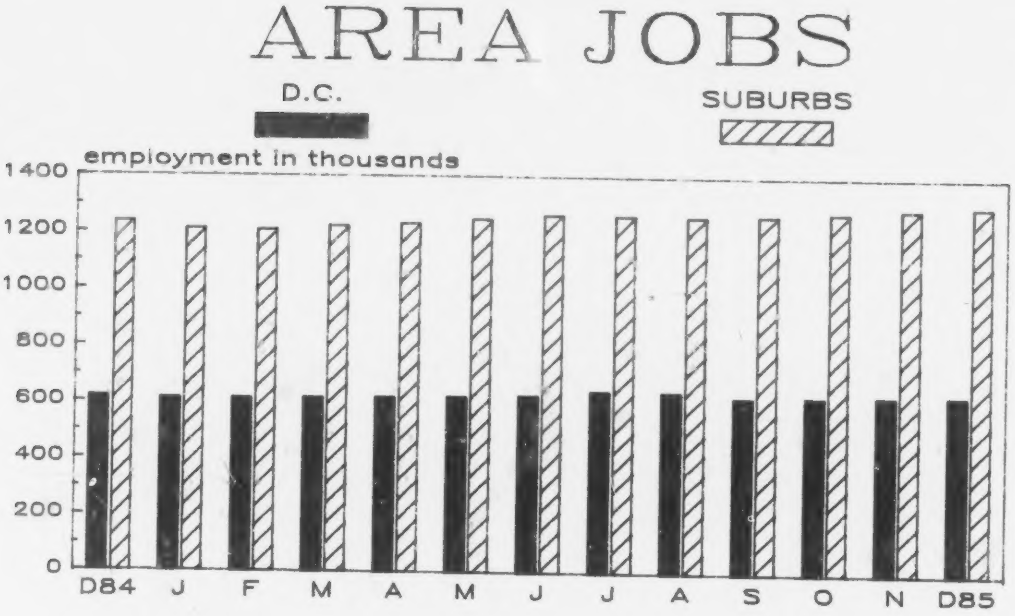
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT 1985
MARION BARRY JR. MAYOR

DURING FISCAL 1985, THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SEVICES:

- Placed 29,838 workers in jobs
- Placed 21,899 youth in summer jobs.
- Enrolled 27,869 citizens in job training.
- Registered 1,105 new apprentices.
- Negotiated 85 first source agreements with employers for worker referral.
- Took 48,686 claims for unemployment insurance.
- Took 3,956 claims for disability compensation.
- Took 220 claims from crime victims.
- Inspected 907 worksites for safety/health standards.
- Collected $758,299 in back wages for 2,045 workers.

These and other major accomplishments are presented in the Department's 1985 Annual Report. Free copies of the Annual Report may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1179.



June, 1985, ranging between 3.3 percent and 3.0 percent. For the last three months of 1985, the Suburban rate held steady at 3.0 percent. Over the month, the number of Suburban residents either working or looking for work changed very little. Employment rose from 1,682,000 in November to 1,682,400 in December, while the number of unemployed Suburban residents remained unchanged at 52,200.

Compared to year ago estimates (December, 1984 to December, 1985) the labor force status of Area and Suburban residents changed very little. In the Area, the jobless rate declined from 3.9 percent in December, 1984 to 3.8 in December, 1985, due to an increase in employment of 31,400 and a fall in total joblessness of 700. Over the year, the Suburban jobless rate held steady at 3.0 percent. Between December, 1984 and December, 1985, Suburban employment rose by 34,200 and unemployment rose by 600.

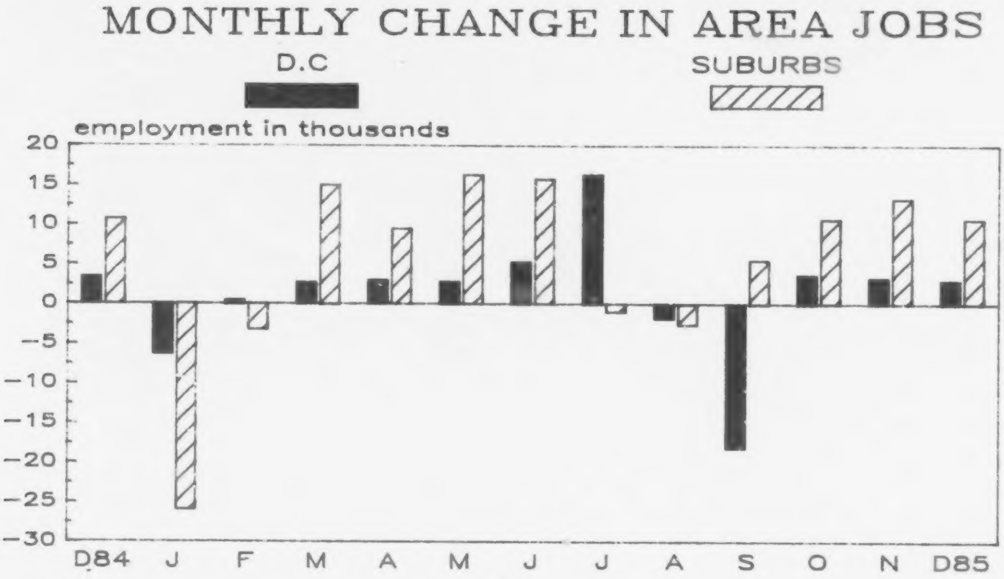
Preliminary data for the Washington, D.C. MSA and the Suburbs indicate that their jobless rates improved between 1984 and 1985 by 0.2 percentage point and 0.1 percentage point, respectively.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Between November and December of 1985, the number of jobs in the District rose by 3,000--an increase of 0.5 percent. Fifty-eight percent of this over-the-month increase was generated by hiring in the private sector. Except for Services (1,500 jobs), Retail Trade (900 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (200 jobs), private sector growth was either marginal or nonexistent. Public sector growth resulted from increases in both Federal Government (200 jobs) and District Government (500 jobs).

Over the year (December, 1984 compared to December, 1985) District employment rose by 2.3 percent (14,400 jobs). In the private sector, Services had the largest increase with 6,700 jobs, followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade with 2,000 jobs. Manufacturing was the sole industry to remain stagnant over the year. Federal Government (3,300 jobs) and District Government (1,600) both contributed to the public sector growth.

According to preliminary data, industry employment in the District rose by 2.5 percent between 1984 and 1985.



The private sector increased by 3.6 percent, while the public sector experienced a growth of 1.0 percent.

The number of jobs in the District rose by 17,800 over the past five years (December, 1980 to December, 1985)--an increase of 2.9 percent. The private sector has contributed 33,200 jobs to this five-year growth with Services accounting for eighty-four percent of the total. The public sector has declined by 15,400 jobs--a decrease of 5.6 percent. The Federal Government was the primary cause of this reduction, with a decline of 17,300 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

Due to holiday seasonal hiring in the private sector, the number of Suburban jobs rose by 10,700 between November and December of last year, an increase of 0.8 percent. Over-the-month, job growth was limited to the private sector, where Retail Trade accounted for seventy-two percent of the increase with 8,400 jobs. Elsewhere, private sector growth was marginal to moderate. A slight rise in the number of State and Local Government jobs (400 jobs) was offset by a decline in the number of Federal Government jobs (-1,300 jobs).

Job growth in the Suburbs was very strong over the year (December, 1984 compared to December, 1985)--an increase of 64,100 jobs. Employment was up 6.5 percent in the private sector (61,800 jobs). As expected, the Services industry dominated growth with 23,500 jobs followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,600 jobs) and Construction (12,300 jobs). Gains in the public sector were concentrated in State and Local Government with 6,900 jobs. Federal Government jobs declined over the year by 3.2 percent (-4,600).

Compared to December 1980 (five years ago) the Suburban economy has experienced a growth of 256,200 new jobs--an increase of 24.5 percent. Both the private and public sectors contributed to this five-year growth. The Services (105,800 jobs) and Trade (69,600 jobs) industries continue to be the long-term growth leaders in the private sector. State and Local Government (3,700 jobs) accounted for eighty-two percent of the public sector growth, while the Federal Government added 800 new jobs over the past five years.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	December a/	November b/	December	December a/	November b/	December
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
TOTAL	633.2	630.2	618.8	1,934.7	1,921.0	1,856.2
Total Private Sector	373.1	370.8	363.6	1,380.1	1,366.2	1,308.8
Manufacturing	14.8	14.9	14.8	79.9	79.8	78.6
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.5	37.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.6	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.8	20.8	20.0
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	41.3	41.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.8	30.2	30.1	30.1
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.2	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	3.1	3.2	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	11.3	11.5	11.1	111.8	111.3	99.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.7	26.7	26.3	91.0	90.0	86.1
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.2	4.2	4.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.8	39.0	36.9
All Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.8	47.0	46.8	44.9
Trade	67.9	67.0	65.9	402.0	392.4	385.4
Wholesale	9.9	9.9	9.8	72.2	71.9	70.6
Retail	58.0	57.1	56.1	329.8	320.5	314.8
General Merchandise	5.2	5.2	5.3	43.5	40.4	43.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	44.6	42.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.8	33.8	32.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.5	22.0	23.2
Eating and Drinking Places	28.8	28.9	27.6	105.1	105.0	99.9
All Other Retail	24.0	23.0	23.2	78.8	74.7	73.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.5	36.3	36.3	112.3	111.5	106.5
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.2	21.6	21.6	21.1
All Other	29.2	29.0	29.1	90.7	89.9	85.4
Services	215.8	214.3	209.1	582.1	580.2	551.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.2	12.4	12.1	29.9	29.2	27.0
Personal Services	4.3	4.2	4.2	22.8	22.7	21.2
Business Services	45.4	44.1	42.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.3	30.5	30.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.3	21.3	20.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.2	31.3	30.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	70.1	70.5	68.8	529.4	528.3	503.7
Government	260.1	259.4	255.2	554.6	554.8	547.4
Federal Government	209.9	209.7	206.6	350.7	351.8	352.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	203.9	203.0	195.4
D.C. Government	45.1	44.6	43.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

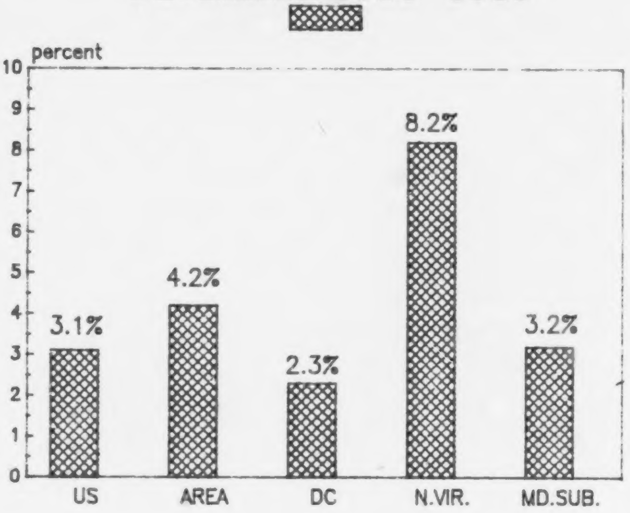
SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Metropolitan Area rose by 13,700 over the month (3,000 in the District and 10,700 jobs in the Suburbs). The private sector grew by 13,900 jobs, where growth was dominated by Wholesale/Retail Trade with 9,600 new jobs followed by Services with 1,900 jobs. Ninety-one percent of the growth in Wholesale/Retail Trade occurred in the Suburbs. As expected, the increase in hiring was a reflection of the Christmas shopping season. Gains in other private sector industries were relatively moderate. In the public sector, a decline in Federal Government jobs (-1,100) was offset by a rise in the number of State and Local Government jobs (900).

Compared to December of last year, the Area gained 78,500 jobs--an increase of 4.2 percent. Ninety-one percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The Suburbs contributed eighty-seven percent of this over-the-year sector growth. Growth was especially strong in the Services industry with 30,200 jobs, followed by Retail Trade (15,000 jobs), and Construction (12,500 jobs). Federal Government jobs decreased over the year by 1,300 due to losses in the Suburbs. State and Local Government gained 8,500 jobs over the year.

Over the past five years (December, 1980 to December, 1985) the Metropolitan Area continued to grow substantially by 16.5 percent (274,000 new jobs). The Suburbs accounted for ninety-four percent of this five-year growth. Private sector employment rose by 284,900--a 26.0 percent increase. Not surprisingly, Services was the leading industry with 133,600 new jobs. Negative growth in the public sector, over the past five years, resulted from decreases in the Federal Government (-16,500 jobs).

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES
IN TOTAL JOBS
DECEMBER 1984-1985



LMI-TID-BIT

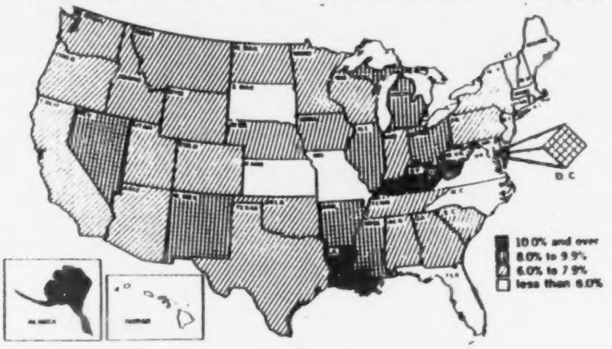
For the past eleven months, the number of jobs in the District has set a new monthly record. When benchmark data become available in March, 1986 it is very likely that 1985 will set a new record for District based jobs, surpassing the previous high of 616,100 set in 1980.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In November, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate was unchanged from October, 1985 at 3.9 percent, the twenty-third lowest rate of the 253 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.9 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.1 percent, up from 2.9 percent posted in October. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.4 percent unemployment rate. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. In November 1984, the Washington Area's jobless rate was 3.7 percent. The Baltimore Area's rate was 6.0 percent and the Boston Area's rate was 2.7 percent in November, 1984. The Washington Area's over-the-year rate increase was half that of Boston, but could not match the 0.6 percentage point decline registered in Baltimore.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a November preliminary rate of 8.4 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 11th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down two notches from October, when it registered the 9th highest rate. In August and September, the District had the 5th highest rate. Both Virginia and Maryland posted a 0.1 percentage point increase in joblessness over the month, rising to 5.4 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. Virginia and Maryland ranked 41st and 46th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Four states, West Virginia (13.6 percent), Louisiana (11.0 percent), Alaska (10.2 percent), and Kentucky (10.0 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--2.7 percent. Of the 21 states reporting, over-the-year declines in their jobless rates for November, seven had decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more. States with the largest decreases over-the-year were Alabama (2.9 percentages points), Michigan (1.8 percentage points), and West Virginia and Oregon (1.7 percentage points each). Over the year, twenty-five States reported higher unemployment rates with the largest increases registered in Nebraska and Wyoming (2.5 percentage points each) and Arizona (2.2 percentage points).

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-three selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the nineth highest jobless rate at 8.4 percent in November, 1985. This was the same position held by the District in October. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.4 percent in November, 1985. This was down 0.4 percentage point from the average of 8.8 percent in October. Of the selected cities, 14 posted lower jobless rates, 9 recored higher unemployment rates, and one (District of Columbia) was unchanged over the year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	November 1985	November 1984
1. Gary, IN	17.6	23.1
2. Cleveland, OH	12.4	12.6
3. Newark, NJ	11.2	10.8
4. Dayton, OH	11.0	10.5
5. New Orleans, LA	10.4	9.1
6. Buffalo, NY	9.4	11.4
7. Chicago, IL	9.4	8.4
8. Cincinnati, OH	8.9	9.2
9. District of Columbia	8.4	8.4
10. Birmingham, AL	8.2	11.2
11. Miami, FL	7.9	9.7
12. St. Louis, MO	7.7	8.6
13. Pittsburgh, PA	7.6	8.3
14. Houston, TX	7.4	6.4
15. Los Angeles, CA	7.3	8.0
16. New York, NY	7.3	7.9
17. Milwaukee, WI	7.1	7.2
18. Atlanta, GA	7.0	6.5
19. Baltimore, MD	7.0	7.4
20. Columbus, OH	6.9	7.2
21. Salt Lake City, UT	6.8	6.4
22. Philadelphia, PA	6.2	7.1
23. Dallas, TX	5.3	3.8
24. Boston, MA	4.2	3.7

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

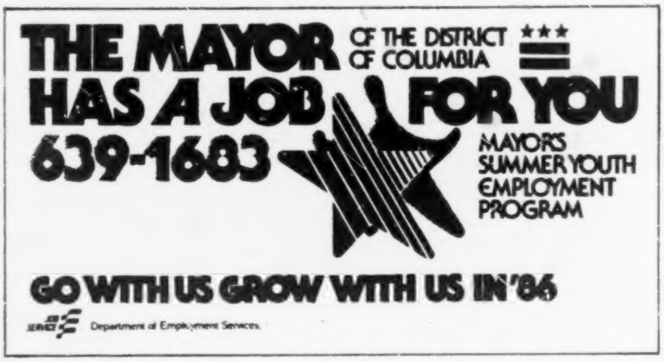
Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate (17.6 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (4.2 percent) had the lowest rate for the fifth consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 5.5 percentage points. Birmingham and Buffalo both registered sizable drops--3.0 percentage points and 2.0 percentage points, respectively. The unemployment rate for Texas seems to be creeping upwards as both Houston and Dallas reported over-the-year increases of 1.0 and 1.5 percentage points, respectively. New Orleans' jobless rate was up 1.3 percentage points over the year. The District of Columbia's jobless rate was unchanged over-the-year at 8.4 percent.

MAYOR BARRY REVIEWS FIRST HAND THE SUCCESS OF THE DISTRICT'S FIRST WAITER/WAITRESS TRAINING PROGRAM

On January 21st, representatives of the restaurant industry joined Mayor Marion Barry Jr., at the Tombs Restaurant for a luncheon commemorating the first waiter/waitress job program. Jerry Houston, a graduate of the program, served the luncheon guests. The waiter/waitress training program, which is City funded, is the first in which local employers have played a major role--from the design of the training curriculum to the selection of instructors. The training program consisted of two weeks of classroom instruction conducted by The National Restaurant Association (NRA) at Franklin School in northwest Washington, and two weeks of field training in local restaurants: Dankers, Fitch, Fox and Brown, Park Place Cafe, the Tombs, El Torito, Old Ebbitt Grill, J.J. Mellons, J.W. Marriott, and Le Jardin. The curriculum emphasized proper food and wine service, safety, order taking, and suggestive selling. Attention was also given to the importance of proper attitude, courtesy, teamwork, and professionalism.

A total of 19 trainees, 14 men and five women, were recruited through the Department and selected by the Restaurant Advisory Task Force, which consisted of local restaurant owners, NRA representatives, PIC members and DOES staff. Participants were paid a $35 per week stipend for the four-week training program. Of the 19 trainees, 14 successfully completed the training and were hired by local restaurants. Plans are underway for a new waiter/waitress class to begin in the spring. Departmental economists have projected a 31 percent increase in food service jobs in the Washington Area between 1980 and 1990.

The waiter/waitress program is part of a major Departmental outreach effort to encourage partnerships with local industries to work cooperatively in the design and implementation of the City's job training programs. As a result of several public-private industry meetings, a series of task forces were formed to assist in the development of the training curricula. Many of the industries have contributed in-kind contributions, such as instructors, equipment, and training sites. Participating organizations include the D.C. Bankers Association, "7001", the Hotel Association of Washington, Xerox Corporation, Southland Corporation, the Apartment and Office Building Assocation, the National Assocation of Home Builders, and the Electronics Industries Assoication.


THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAS A JOB FOR YOU
639-1683
MAYORS SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM
GO WITH US GROW WITH US IN '86
Department of Employment Services

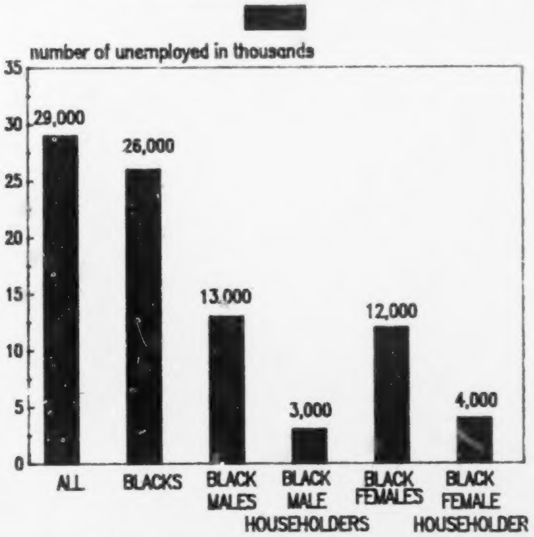
A LABOR FORCE PROFILE: STATUS OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS - 1984

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The May, 1985 issue of the Area Labor Summary contained a Citywide profile of the District's unemployed in 1984. Since that time, we have received numerous inquiries about the labor force status of female heads of households. This article profiles all heads of household, including females.

The data is derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of approximately 600 households in the District. While the sample is not large enough to provide reliable demographic information on a monthly basis, it does provide useful demographics on an annual bases.

THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED AMONG VARIOUS GROUPS OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS:1984

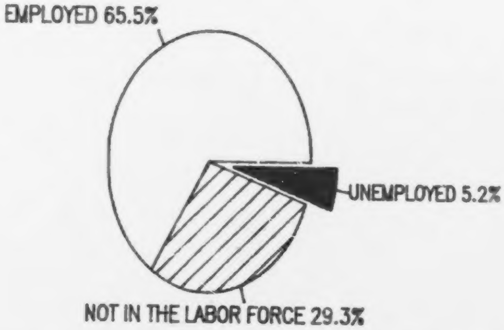


As background, in 1984, the District's labor force had the following characteristics:

- There were 481,000 working age residents (16+).
- There were 320,000 residents working or looking for work.
- There were 291,000 residents employed.
- There were 29,000 unemployed residents (a 9.0% unemployment rate).
- Of the 29,000 unemployed:
  - 90% were black
  - 35% were 25 to 34 years old
  - 53% were males
  - 66% were single

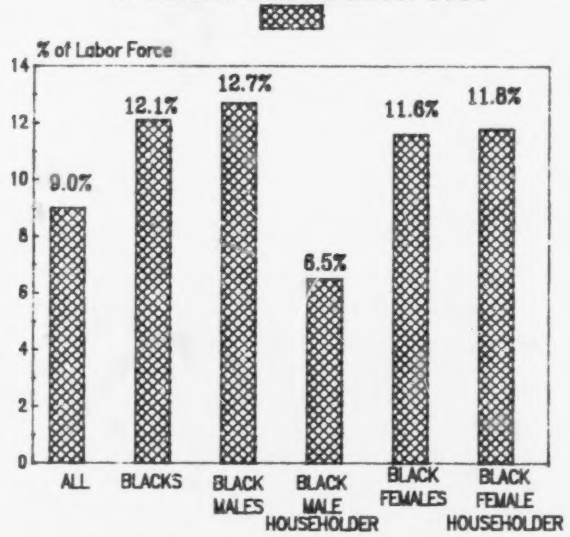
In 1984, 140,000 District residents were classified by the surveyers as a "head of household". Heads of household (householders) include persons who are single, married, divorced, or separated who are "taking care of a relative". This group constituted 29 percent of the working age population. Three of every four District householders were black.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF BLACK MALE HOUSEHOLDERS 1984



Of all black heads of households, 57,000 were black males, of whom 38,000 held jobs. Another 3,000 were unemployed, constituting just over 10 percent of all the City's unemployed. Black male heads of households had an unemployment rate of 6.5 percent vs a 12.7 percent rate for all black men and a Citywide average of 9.0 percent in 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AMONG VARIOUS GROUPS OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS: 1984



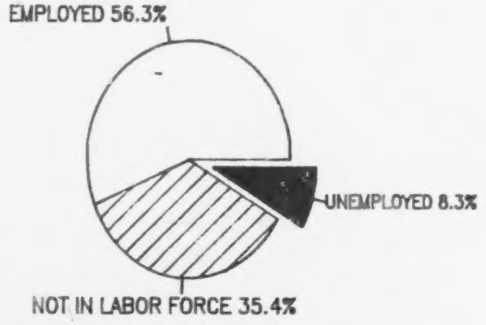
In contrast, the unemployment rate for black female heads of households was 11.8 percent compared to 11.6 percent for all black women. Thus, while black male householders had an unemployment rate about half that of all black males, for black females there was little difference between the rate for householders and all black females. In 1984, black female householders accounted for approximately 14 percent of the total unemployed in the District.

In total, there were 48,000 District households in 1984 headed by a black female (34 percent of all households). Nearly 64 percent of whom were either working or seeking work (about the same proportion as all District residents). Of the 31,000 black female family heads in the labor force, 88 percent held a job while 4,000 were jobless.

An additional 17,000 were not in the labor force, that is, not working or actively seeking work. Of this group nearly 65 percent cited "keeping house" as the principal reason they were not looking for work. This is 17,000 black females with responsibility as the breadwinner and no job.

Other studies have shown that this group makes up a significant part of the City's poor. Unfortunately, the CPS survey reveals nothing about their source or level of income, their age, their education, or the number or characteristics of their dependents. Still the survey identifies a pool of 17,000 black females not in the labor force and another 4,000 unemployed with family responsibilities. Many of these black female householders probably could benefit from City provided remedial education, skill training, and day care services.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF
BLACK FEMALE HOUSEHOLDERS
1984



HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE
BY REASONS, RACE, AND SEX: 1984 a/
(In Thousands)

	Total	Keeping House	Attending School	Unable To Work	Other
Total	43	12	1	1	29
Blacks	33	11	1	2	21
Males	17	9	1	1	15
Females	17	11	*	*	5

*Did not meet publication standards.

Source: Currenty Population Survey (CPS). Annual Averages.

a/ Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
December 1985

	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984	% Change From November 1985	% Change From December 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,486	2,748	2,896	+ 26.9	+ 20.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,340	30,479	33,267	+ 22.5	+ 12.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,664	28,498	30,524	+ 25.1	+ 16.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,217,446	$4,168,910	$4,291,627	+ 25.2	+ 21.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$146.29	$146.29	$140.60	0.0	+ 4.0
Number of First Payments	1,901	1,514	1,574	+ 25.6	+ 20.8
Number of Final Payments	940	687	829	+ 36.8	+ 13.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,377	8,389	8,765	+ 11.8	+ 7.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	97	106	141	- 8.5	- 31.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,943	2,875	3,815	+ 2.4	- 22.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,014	2,766	3,573	+ 9.0	- 15.6
Total Benefits Paid	$512,003	$471,079	$578,363	+ 8.7	- 11.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.87	$170.31	$161.87	- 0.3	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	86	124	144	- 30.6	- 40.3
Number of Final Payments	97	73	97	+ 32.9	0.0
Total Beneficiaries	744	792	982	- 6.1	- 24.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	49	58	59	- 15.5	- 16.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	710	639	816	+ 11.1	- 13.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	558	511	548	+ 9.2	+ 1.8
Total Benefits Paid	$ 96,532	$ 88,450	$ 88,378	+ 9.1	+ 9.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.00	$173.09	$161.27	- 0.1	+ 7.3
Number of First Payments	46	43	53	+ 7.0	- 13.2
Number of Final Payments	34	33	1	+ 3.0	+3300.0
Total Beneficiaries	159	167	174	- 4.8	- 8.6
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,632	2,912	3,096	+ 24.7	+ 17.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,993	33,993	37,898	+ 20.6	+ 8.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,236	31,775	34,645	+ 23.5	+ 13.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,825,981	$4,728,439	$4,958,368	+ 23.2	+ 17.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.49	$148.81	$143.12	- 0.2	+ 3.8
Number of First Payments	2,033	1,681	1,771	+ 20.9	+ 14.8
Number of Final Payments	1,071	793	927	+ 35.1	+ 15.5
Total Beneficiaries	10,280	9,348	9,921	+ 10.0	+ 3.6

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Unemployment compensation benefits paid by the District of Columbia in December, 1985 totalled $5.8 million--the second highest month in 1985. January, 1985 ranked highest, some $18,420 above December. Initital claims this month rose 25 percent above November, reflecting employment layoffs in the hotel industry and and a plant closing in the printing industry. No monthly change of this magnitude in initial claims was recorded for these two industries in 1984 or 1983.

Following the same general trend as initial claims, both weeks compensated and benefits paid rose 23 percent. From December, 1984 claims and benefit outlay each rose 17 percent. This reverses the declining year-to-year trend in monthly activity seen in most months of 1985.

The annual benefit outlay in 1985 was $63.8 million, for 436,700 compensated weeks of joblessness. The average payment per week was $146.00. Persons receiving benefits for the first time amounted to 23,750, while 11,950 exhausted eligibility. Compared to 1984 the trend is downward. The 1984 outlay was $70.1 million, representing 490,450 compensated idle weeks. There were 25,350 first time recipients and 23,670 exhaustees. The only exception to the downward trend is the average weekly benefit, which in 1984 was $143.00. The 1983 levels were higher than 1984 for all measures mentioned above.

The downward trend is primarily reflective of the improved local economy and the resulting decline in the unemployment rate coupled with changes in the Unemployment Compensataion Law in 1983; reducing the maximum duration in weeks from 34 to 26 weeks. It is likely that the 1986 benefit outlay may rise above 1985. Effective January, 1986,

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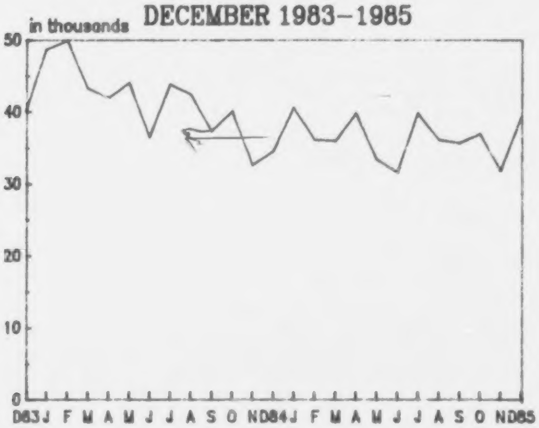
4. Thousands of employers have already used us to recruit their workers!
5. For more than 50 years the District of Columbia Job Service has been a dependable community source of job applicants whenever employers have needed them. You know us. We know you!
6. We know about employment conditions in the District of Columbia!
7. We can provide occupational, aptitude and proficiency testing to identify applicants who are best suited for your job!
8. We speed the placement of qualified applicants who are collecting unemployment compensation! This lowers employer's job insurance costs!
9. We save you time and money by referring only those able and available to work for you — people likely to meet your needs!
10. We don't charge fees to employers or applicants! We're employer tax-supported.

JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601 the maximum weekly benefit amount rose by statute from $206 to $250. The average weekly benefit amount is expected to rise accordingly, resulting in the anticipated rise in total outlay.

WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL UI PROGRAMS

DECEMBER 1983–1985



HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December, 1985 decreased $3.80. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.3 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 18¢ an hour.

There were no significant increases reflected in any of the industries for the month of December. Printing and Publishing showed a substantial decrease due to less overtime. Weekly Earnings were down $8.79. Weekly Hours dropped 0.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings showed a decrease of 5¢ an hour.

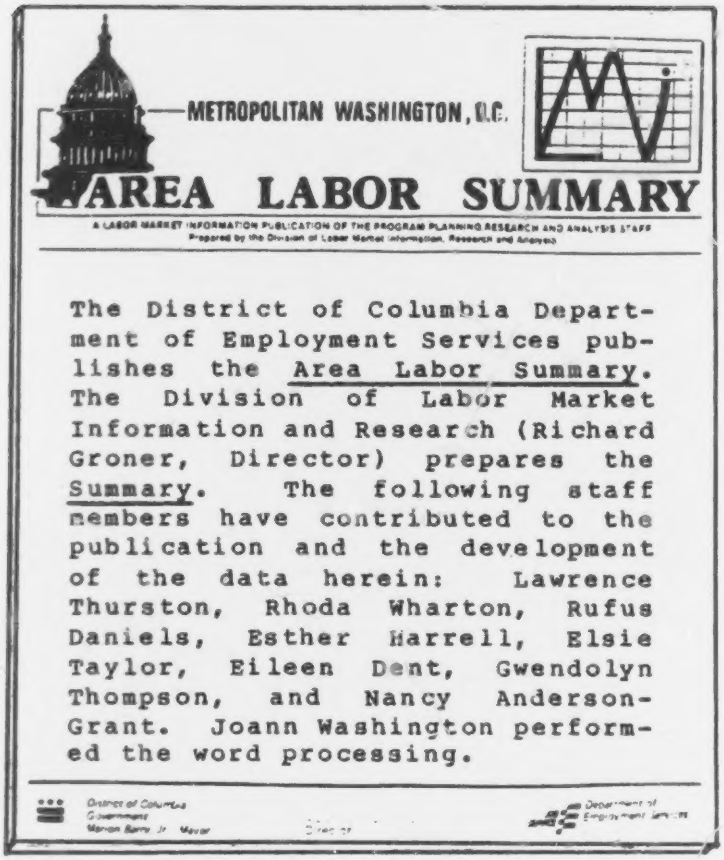
> *"Our City's top priorities are jobs, jobs, and more jobs for D.C. Citizens. . . ."*
> Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
December 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	415.24	419.04	400.38	39.1	38.8	39.1	10.62	10.80	10.24
Durable Goods	377.86	379.39	356.79	42.6	41.6	41.2	8.87	9.12	8.66
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	396.72	403.60	382.10	43.5	44.4	44.9	9.12	9.09	8.51
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	398.47	398.05	351.96	41.9	41.9	41.8	9.51	9.50	8.42
Other Durable Goods	350.06	350.00	351.74	42.9	40.0	39.3	j/ 8.16	8.75	8.95
Non-durable Goods	446.40	451.94	436.83	36.0	36.3	37.4	12.40	12.45	11.68
Food & Kindred Products	558.98	552.42	577.97	35.2	34.7	38.2	15.88	15.92	a/15.13
Printing & Publishing	442.82	451.61	431.56	35.2	35.7	37.3	c/12.58	12.65	11.57
Other Non-Durable Goods	323.29	328.50	284.50	41.5	41.9	36.9	7.79	7.84	7.71

Total Production Workers	December '85	November '85	December '84
	34,900	35,100	34,600

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
g/ Shorter work week.
j/ Longer work week.
k/ Less business other than seasonal.
l/ More business, other than seasonal.
m/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

District of Columbia
Government
Marion Barry Jr. Mayor

Director

Department of
Employment Services

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in the world
and
we're proud of it."

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

D.C. is business.

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Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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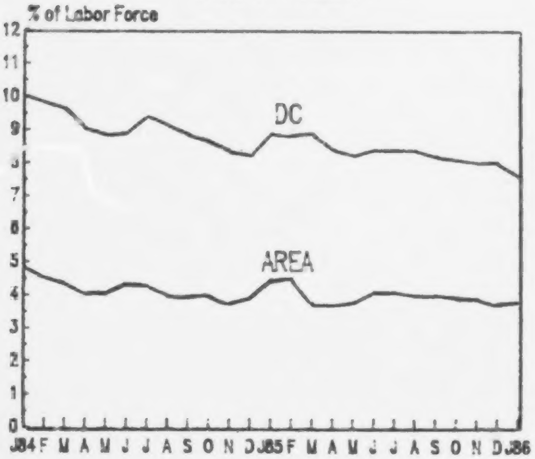
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING,RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JANUARY 1986 MARCH 21, 1986

D.C. Unemployment 7.6% - -Lowest January Rate in Ten Years

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
JANUARY
1984-1986



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

As a result of an unexpected decline in unemployment, the District's unemployment rate dropped from 8.0 percent in December, 1985 to 7.6 percent in January, 1986. Historically, unemployment has increased between December and January, contributing to a seasonal increase in the District's jobless rate in January. Between December, 1985 and January, 1986, though, total unemployment in the District declined from 25,900 to 24,000. Since July, 1985, unemployment among District residents has fallen by 4,600. As expected, the number of City residents holding jobs fell between December, 1985 and January, 1986 from 297,900 to 291,000. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate rose from 6.7 percent in December, 1985 to 7.3 percent in January, 1986.

Just as the District's employment situation ended on a positive note in 1985, the employment situation of District residents showed marked improvement in January, 1986 compared to year ago

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Job Service . . .

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Floyd S. Goff
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
January 1986 a/

	January b/ 1986	December c/ 1985	January 1985	December 1984	Net Change From December 1985	Net Change From January 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	315,000	323,700	317,700	320,800	-8,700	- 2,700
Total Employment	291,000	297,900	289,600	294,500	-6,900	1,400
Total Unemployment	24,000	25,900	28,100	26,300	-1,900	- 4,100
Unemployment Rate d/	7.6	8.0	8.9	8.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,972,000	2,022,800	1,925,600	N/A	-50,800	46,400
Total Employment	1,896,400	1,948,300	1,841,400	N/A	-51,900	55,000
Total Unemployment	75,600	74,500	84,200	N/A	1,100	-8,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	3.7	4.4	N/A	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,657,000	1,699,100	1,607,900	N/A	-42,100	49,100
Total Employment	1,605,400	1,650,400	1,551,800	N/A	-45,000	53,600
Total Unemployment	51,600	48,600	56,100	N/A	3,000	-4,500
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	2.9	3.5	N/A	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

N/A - Not Available

estimates. Since January, 1985, the City's jobless rate has declined 1.3 percentage points (8.9 percent to 7.6 percent). Contributing to this decline in the District's jobless rate, over the year, was a modest gain in employment (1,400) and a significant decline in total joblessness (4,100). The 7.6 percent jobless rate in January, 1986 is the lowest January jobless rate in the District since before the 1980 and 1981-1982 recessions. The previous January low was in 1975, when the January jobless rate was 6.6 percent. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian jobless rate declined from 8.0 percent in January, 1985 to 7.3 percent in January, 1986.

THE DISTRICT'S ANNUAL AVERAGE JOBLESS RATE DECLINES IN 1985

After 38 months into the national economic recovery, District resident employment continues to show strong gains. Between 1984 and 1985 District resident employment increased 1.03 percent. Since bottoming out in 1982 at 275,000, resident employment in the City has increased by 20,000. This represents an unprecedented third consecutive year of resident employment growth for the District.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Jan. a/ 1986	Dec. b/ 1985	Jan. 1985
Washington, D.C.	7.6	8.0	8.9
Alexandria City	5.0	4.6	5.6
Fairfax City	3.0	3.2	4.9
Falls Church City	4.4	4.8	5.5
Manassas City	3.6	3.1	4.0
Manassas Park City	2.1	1.6	1.9
Arlington County	4.1	4.0	4.6
Fairfax County	3.0	2.9	3.0
Prince William County	2.8	2.4	3.1
Loudoun County	2.8	2.5	2.9
Stafford County	3.3	2.9	3.4
Montgomery County	2.4	2.3	2.8
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.0	3.6
Frederick County	4.3	2.4	5.6
Calvert County	3.9	2.9	5.0
Charles County	2.4	3.2	2.9

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

As the number of City residents holding jobs rose between 1984 and 1985, the number of unemployed City residents has declined. Total joblessness in the District declined from 29,000 in 1984 to 27,000 in 1985. The 1985 level of unemployment is 10,000 below the peak level of 37,000 in 1983.

As a result of increased employment and lower unemployment, the jobless rate dropped over the year. The jobless rate declined from 9.0 percent in 1984 to 8.4 percent in 1985. Between 1984 and 1985, the annual average jobless rate also declined in thirty-one states. The annual average jobless rate, though, rose in eighteen states. One state's jobless rate remained constant over the year.

Given the modest forecasts of economic growth for the Metro Area in 1986, the District's employment situation should continue to show modest improvements during the year.

In this issue of the Area Labor Summary, we have included revised labor force statistics for the District of Columbia for 1984 and 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

As a result of seasonal layoffs, primarily in Retail Trade and Services, the Washington, D.C. MSA and Suburban unemployment rates rose over the month. In the Area, the unemployment rate rose slightly from 3.7 percent in December, 1985 to 3.8 percent in January, 1986. Similarly, the Suburban unemployment rate rose from 2.9 percent in December, 1985 to 3.1 percent in January, 1986. Corresponding to the drop in industry employment over the month, Area resident employment dropped by 51,900 to 1,896,400 in January and Suburban resident employment dropped by 45,000 to 1,605,400 in January. Rising unemploy-

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia 1/
1984

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
January	312,500	281,400	31,200	10.0
February	312,600	282,000	30,700	9.8
March	313,900	283,700	30,200	9.6
April	314,200	286,100	28,200	9.0
May	316,400	288,500	27,900	8.8
June	320,200	291,600	28,600	8.9
July	339,900	308,000	31,800	9.4
August	338,800	307,900	30,900	9.1
September	320,000	291,900	28,100	8.8
October	321,800	294,200	27,600	8.6
November	320,900	294,200	26,700	8.3
December	320,800	294,500	26,300	8.2
Annual Averages	321,000	292,000	29,000	9.0

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1984 and 1985.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia 1/
1985

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
January	317,700	289,600	28,100	8.9
February	316,100	288,400	27,700	8.8
March	317,600	289,400	28,200	8.9
April	314,000	287,700	26,300	8.4
May	315,600	289,600	26,000	8.2
June	319,700	292,600	26,700	8.4
July	338,900	310,300	28,600	8.4
August	338,100	309,700	28,400	8.4
September	318,800	292,500	26,300	8.2
October	321,300	295,300	26,000	8.1
November	322,600	296,800	25,800	8.0
December	323,700	297,900	25,900	8.0
Annual Averages	322,000	295,000	27,000	8.4

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1985.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data. The annual average unemployment rate for the the published and benchmarked series for 1985 for the District of Columbia were the same, 9.4 percent.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

ment also contributed to the over the month increases in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates. In the Area, total unemployment stood at 75,600 in January, 1986; 1,100 more unemployed than in the previous month. The number of Suburban residents without jobs rose by 3,000 over the month--totalling 51,600 in January, 1986.

Compared to year ago estimates (January, 1985 to January, 1986) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents continue to show strong improvement. Over the year, the number of Area and Suburban residents with jobs have increased by 2.9 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, compared to a 2.5 percent increase for the Nation as a whole. As a result of this growth, there are now 53,300 more employed Area residents and 51,900 more employed Suburban residents than a year ago. Similarly, Area and Suburban joblessness continues its downward trend. Between January, 1985 and January, 1986, Area joblessness fell by 10.2 percent (8,600) and Suburban joblessness fell by 8.0 percent (4,500); this compares to a 7.2 percent decline in total joblessness for the Nation. As a result of the significant gain in employment and sharp decline in joblessness, in both the Area and Suburbs, their jobless rates dropped 0.6 percentage point and 0.4 percentage point, respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,335 in January, 1986--up 409 from December, 1985. In January, 1986, 55.4 percent of all UI recipients were males, with service workers comprising 27.1 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 8.9 weeks for all claimants in January, down 0.3 weeks from the previous month.

Since January, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,609. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 8.7 weeks in Janaury, 1985 to 8.9 weeks in January, 1986. As the table below indicates, though, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
January 1986

	Jan. b/ 1986	Dec. c/ 1985	Jan. 1985
Total	10,335	9,926	11,944
Sex			
Male	5,729	5,222	6,401
Female	4,606	4,704	5,543
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,126	2,384	2,606
Clerical & Sales	2,365	2,533	2,846
Service	2,797	2,538	2,636
Farm, Fish, Forest	100	61	116
Processing	48	41	54
Machine Trade	155	147	158
Benchwork	85	75	82
Structural	1,523	1,185	1,293
Misc. & INA	1,136	962	2,153

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
January 1986

Duration and Sex	Jan. b/ 1986	Dec. c/ 1985	Jan. 1985
Total	10,335	9,926	11,944
1-2 Weeks	1,791	1,544	2,702
3-4 Weeks	1,677	1,103	1,365
5-14 Weeks	3,888	3,993	4,594
15-26 Weeks	2,979	3,286	3,283
Median Duration			
All Claimants	8.9	10.2	8.7
Males	8.3	9.8	8.1
Females	9.7	10.7	9.4

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

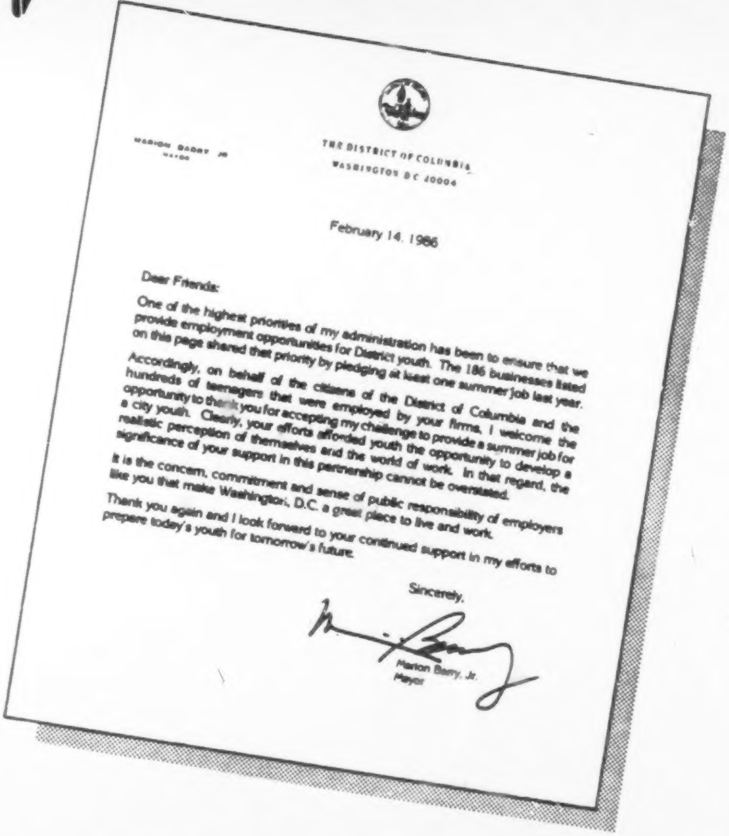
Source: DOES/LMIR

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM

MARION BARRY, JR
MAYOR

A Thank You to the Business Community of Washington, D.C.



MARION BARRY JR
MAYOR

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON D.C. 20004

February 14, 1986

Dear Friends:

One of the highest priorities of my administration has been to ensure that we provide employment opportunities for District youth. The 186 businesses listed on this page shared that priority by pledging at least one summer job last year.

Accordingly, on behalf of the citizens of the District of Columbia and the hundreds of teenagers that were employed by your firms, I welcome the opportunity to thank you for accepting my challenge to provide a summer job for a city youth. Clearly, your efforts afforded youth the opportunity to develop a realistic perception of themselves and the world of work. In that regard, the significance of your support in this partnership cannot be overstated.

It is the concern, commitment and sense of public responsibility of employers like you that make Washington, D.C. a great place to live and work.

Thank you again and I look forward to your continued support in my efforts to prepare today's youth for tomorrow's future.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

423 Florida Avenue, Inc
A.B.C. Salvage
A.C.S., Inc
A.L. Nellum & Associates
Algonkian Furniture Company
Alert Security System, Inc
Amalgamated Transit Union
Amdahl Corporation
American Immigration
Lawyers Association
American Petroleum Institute
American Security Bank
Arrow General Inc
Arthur Treacher's Fish & Chips
Arthur Young & Associates
Attorney Bernard Dory
Avalon, Inc

Bacso
Bank of Commerce
Banker's Mutual, Inc
Beauty Supply Discount Mart
Beverage Industry
Recycling Program
Big, Inc
Bob's Famous Ice Cream
Bowie Walker & Associates
Boudin King, Inc
Bryant & Bryant Associates

Camp Lotts
Capitol Hill Car Park
Capitol Hill Super Market
Carriage Hill Arlington
Cavalier Men's Shop
C.C. Johnson & Associates
C.G. Eastbrook, Inc
Channel Square Apartments

Charles H. Tompkins Company
Chevy Chase Club
Christopher Smith
Clar Michael & Company
Claudz Ross & Associates
Connor Shoes
Consumer United Insurance
Contemporary Suppliers
Co-op America
Covington & Burling

Data Resources
DataCom Systems Corporation
D.C. Board of Elections & Ethics
D.C. Convention Center
D.C. Lottery Board
Debevoise & Plimpton
Delta Air Lines
Denver Keller
Devrouax & Purnell, Architect
Planners, P.C.
Donald Clark Associates
Dr. Jeffery Gladman
DRK & Associates
Dr. J.J. Gottlieb
Dr. Richard Sterling
Duggins United International, Inc

Eagle Maintenance Service, Inc
East Coast Newspaper Company
Edison Parking
E.L. Federline Construction
Company
Evaluation Technologies
Evelyn Drew, Inc
Executives Office of National
Securities

Fannie Mae
Federal Trade Commission
Attorney General's Office
Fireman's Insurance
Flagship Restaurant

Government Employees
Insurance Company (GEICO)
Giant Foods
Girl Scouts, General Council
Glass Installers, Inc
Good Food Service
Good Humor

H & E Management Associates,
LTD
Hair Matrics
Home Economics Reading Room
Hood Pest Control Center

Ideal Electronics Security Company
Industrial Bank of Washington
Inter City Mortgage

J & K Distributor
JAM, Inc
James C. Jones Builders
Jessamy Doug & Fort
J.P. Scott & Son, Inc
J.W. Marriott Hotel

Kaplan, Russin & Vecchi
Kentucky Fried Chicken
Kimberly Industries
Kobo Associates, Inc
Kaplan, Russin & Vecchi
Kentucky Fried Chicken
Kimberly Industries
Kobo Associates, Inc

Lance Bryers Company
Lauren Weil Ads, Inc
Legal Personnel, Inc
LeSoupers Restaurant
Life Underwriters Training Council
Linowes & Blocher
Little Tavern Restaurant
Local 25 Dental Lab
Lynn-Phil Construction Company

Magruder's
Mahe Jr. & Associates, Inc
Marketing Realty
Markey Taylor Associates
Marriott Corporation (Roy Rogers)
Martha Lowry & Associates
Massey Enterprises
Mayor Andrew Young
MCI
McCushen's Inn
McDevitt & Street
McDonalds
McDuffy Enterprises
Meridian Roofing & Construction
Company
Ms. Sandidge, Inc
Motor Power Industries
Mr. Kelley (Odd Jobs)
Mrs. A. Cooper (Odd Jobs)

National Alliance of Business
National Association for Foreign
Student Affairs
National Bank of Commerce
National Bank of Washington
National Education Association

National Home Builders Association
National Theater
Neurodiagnostic Association, P.C.

Offenbacher Pool Management, Inc
Oliver T. Carr
One Washington Circle Hotel
Opportunity Concrete Company
Opportunity Funding Corporation
Orkand Corporation

Peat, Marwick & Mitchell
Peoples Drug
Pepco
Po Folks Restaurant
Popeyes
Prudential Insurance Company

Quality Care
Quadrangle Development Corporation

Raleigh's Mens Stores
Randy's Carpet Company, Inc
Reeve's Bakery
Richie Harris, Inc
Riggs Bank
Ritz Camera Centers
Reese Company, Inc
Ruthie Winans Interior Decorators

Safeway
Seal & Company Electric
Sears
Senshey-Benham Developers
Shavey King & Associates, Inc
Shaw Auto Repair
Sibley Memorial Hospital

Signal Construction Corporation
Somps Contractors
Southern Installations, Inc
S.R. Management
S.S. Taylor & Associates
Stein, Shostak & O'Hara
Stocks Construction
Superior Beverages
Swartz, Woods & Miller
Symbral Foundation

Tardif Resources, Inc
The Food & Drug Law Institute
The Washington Post
The World Bank
Thomas C. Kelly, Inc
Tourmobile
Trailways Bus Company
Travel, Inc
Trenton Park Apartments
Tri Continental Industry, Inc
T.S. Information Systems

Vicki Wenger Interiors
V.S.E. Corporation

Weaver's Hardware
Williams Systems
Woodward & Lothrop
World Airways
Wright Maintenance Company

Zayre Corporation

Deputy Mayor for Economic Development, Curtis McClinton, Jr.   JOB SERVICE   Department of Employment Services, Floyd S. Goff, Acting Director

Government of the District of Columbia

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January a/ 1986	December b/ 1985	January 1985	January a/ 1986	December b/ 1985	January 1985
TOTAL	629.5	637.5	616.2	1,937.7	1,970.0	1,841.7
Total Private Sector	367.7	376.8	356.2	1,377.6	1,408.0	1,292.2
Manufacturing	14.0	15.2	14.5	82.2	83.8	79.2
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.7	40.5	38.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	2.8
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.6	22.4	21.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.7	14.7	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.4	43.3	40.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.9	12.0	11.4	30.9	31.5	29.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.3	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	3.1	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.0
Construction	12.1	13.0	13.5	111.6	116.5	99.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.7	25.6	25.6	87.1	88.8	84.7
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.9	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.9	37.0	34.5
All Transportation	8.5	8.8	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	16.1	16.8	16.6	46.4	46.9	45.2
Trade	64.2	66.6	61.4	391.6	406.0	367.6
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.2	72.1	72.5	68.0
Retail	54.9	57.3	52.2	319.6	333.5	299.6
General Merchandise	5.3	5.4	5.0	41.3	45.6	37.5
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.2	43.1	40.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.1	34.6	33.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.8	25.5	22.9
Eating and Drinking Places	26.6	27.7	25.1	101.6	104.5	95.3
All Other Retail	23.1	24.2	22.1	75.6	80.3	70.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.3	35.1	34.2	108.7	110.4	102.9
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.0	20.7	21.0	20.4
All Other	27.2	27.9	27.2	87.9	89.4	82.5
Services	218.4	221.2	206.7	595.3	601.2	556.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.0	13.5	11.9	29.5	30.7	26.9
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.0	23.6	23.6	22.0
Business Services	47.2	47.6	42.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.3	30.2	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.7	21.5	20.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.0	30.2	28.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.0	74.1	69.2	542.2	546.9	507.9
Government	261.7	260.9	260.0	560.1	562.0	549.5
Federal Government	211.9	210.9	211.8	358.9	358.2	357.6
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	201.2	203.8	192.0
D.C. Government	44.7	45.1	43.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	4.9	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

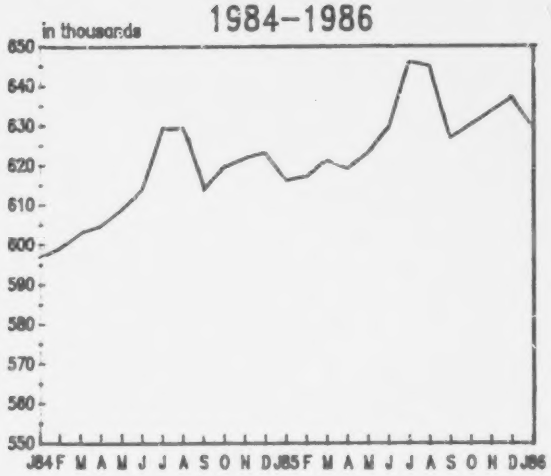
a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DISTRICT JOBS

JANUARY

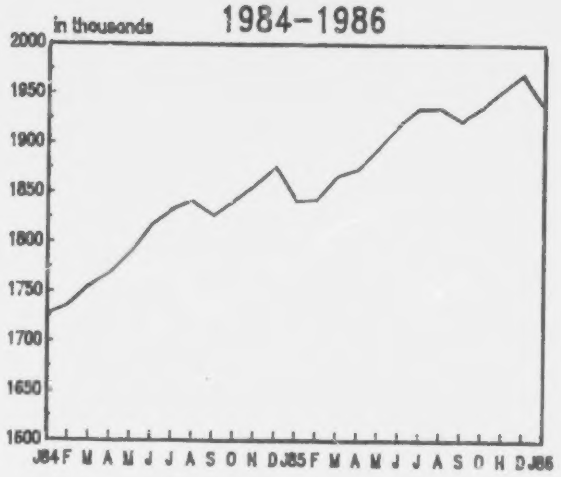
1984–1986



AREA JOBS

JANUARY

1984–1986



JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

As expected, the number of jobs in the District declined over the month (December, 1985 to January, 1986), by 8,000 reflecting primarily seasonal layoffs of temporary workers hired during the Christmas shopping season. In the private sector, every industry posted declines over the month. The largest absolute declines occurred in Services (2,800 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,400 jobs). Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities both experienced a decrease of 900 jobs followed by Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate with a loss of 800 jobs. In the public sector, an increase in the number of Federal Government jobs (1,000) was partially offset by a decrease of 400 D.C. Government jobs.

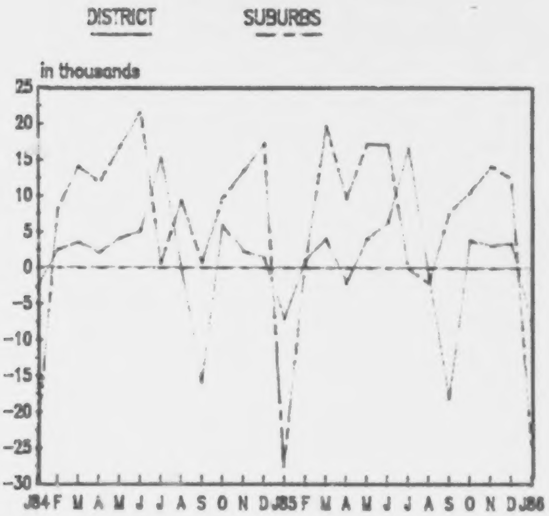
The number of jobs in the District rose by 13,300 over the year (January, 1986 compared to January, 1985)--an increase of 2.2 percent. The private sector accounted for eighty-six percent of the over-the-year growth. Private sector growth was most pronounced in the Services industry with 11,700 new jobs. This industry alone accounted for eighty-eight percent of total job growth over the year. (Business services accounted for 39.3 percent of the growth in Services or 4,600 jobs.) Wholesale /Retail Trade (2,800 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100 jobs) were the only other industries to contribute to the increase in employment.

Gains in the public sector (1,700 jobs) were dominated by the D.C. Government (1,500 jobs) which contributed eighty-eight percent of the increase. The Federal Government experienced a slight growth of 100 jobs over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

Between December, 1985 and Janaury, 1986, the number of Suburban jobs declined by 24,300 -- a decrease of 1.8 percent, reflecting primarily a seasonal downturn. The number of private sector jobs dropped by 21,300 over the month. As expected, Wholesale/Retail Trade (12,000 jobs) led all losses followed

MONTHLY CHANGE IN AREA JOBS
JANUARY 1984-1986



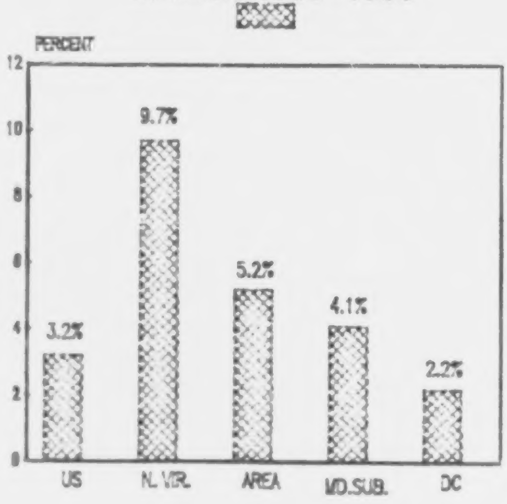
by Construction (4,000 jobs) and Services (3,100 jobs). Gains and losses in other private sector industries were low to moderate. Public sector growth declined over the month by 2,700 jobs. Federal Government decreased by 0.2 percent, while State and Local Government (2,400 jobs) contributed eighty-nine percent to this negative growth. The decline was seasonal, primarily due to layoffs between semesters at public and community colleges, although there was some hiring by city and county governments.

Compared to January of last year, the number of Suburban jobs rose from 1,225,500 to 1,308,200 -- a net gain of 82,700 jobs. Eighty-nine percent of those jobs were in the private sector. As expected, eighty-three percent of the private sector gains occurred in Services (26,700 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (21,200 jobs), and Construction (13,100 jobs). Public sector gains (8,900 jobs) were led by increases in State and Local Government (7,600 jobs).

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

A 1.6 percent decline in the number of Metropolitan Area jobs between December, 1985 and January, 1986 was attributed primarily to seasonal declines. A private sector loss of 30,400 jobs combined with a public sector decline of 1,900 jobs resulted in a decline of 32,300 Area jobs over the month. In the private sector, Wholesale/Retail Trade led all industries with a loss of 14,400 jobs, followed by Services (5,900 jobs) and Construction (4,900 jobs). Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, and Transporation, Communications and Public Utilities both experienced a decrease of 1,700 jobs. Seventy percent of this negative growth in the private sector occurred in the Suburbs (21,300 jobs). In the public sector, a gain of 700 Federal Government jobs was more than offset by a loss of 2,600 State and Local Government jobs. Ninety-two percent of that decline occurred in suburban jurisdictions, reflecting a seasonal decline in public education associated with the end of the fall term.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES IN TOTAL JOBS
JANUARY 1985-1986



Over the year, however, the number of Area jobs rose by 96,000 (January, 1985 compared to January, 1986)--an increase of 5.2 percent. Eighty-nine percent of this growth occurred in the private sector (85,400 jobs). Eighty-seven percent of those jobs were suburban. Job growth was greatest in Services (38,400 jobs) followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (24,00 jobs). In the trade sector Retail Trade accounted for eighty-three percent of the growth. Construction employment increased by 11,700 jobs over the year. Public sector gains (10,600 jobs) were led by increases in State and Local Government with 9,200 jobs.

LMI-TID-BIT

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

10 YEAR JOB GROWTH IN THE WASHINGTON AREA'S INNER CORE

Recently, the LMIR Division in cooperation with it's counterparts in the states of Maryland and Virginia completed a special research project to measure job growth, between 1974 and 1984, in the Washington Area's inner core i.e., Fairfax, Arlington, Montgomery, and Prince Georges Counties, plus Alexandria and the District. The data base used for this analysis (ES-202) only includes jobs covered by unemployment compensation laws of the District, Maryland, and Virginia - not all jobs. This data base covers, however, the vast majority of jobs.

Clearly, Fairfax County was the growth leader, more than doubling its job base in the ten-year period by some 135,000 new jobs. Montgomery County did almost as well, adding over 100,000 new jobs, but because it had a larger job base in 1974 its rate of growth was about half that in Fairfax County. Similarly, Prince Georges County added about half as many jobs (approximately 50,000) as Montgomery County, producing a growth rate also about half its Maryland neighbor. Across the Potomac, Arlington County created about half the number of jobs as Prince Georges County.

During the study period, the District added the fewest number of new jobs of any of the selected areas, including the city of Alexandria. Still, it maintained its position as the largest provider of jobs. Other studies by the LMIR Division show that the District was severely impacted by the loss of over 20,000 Federal jobs between 1980 and 1983. If Federal employment had remained constant, the District would have added about 34,000 new jobs.

"Helping People Help Themselves"

JOB GROWTH IN THE WASHINGTON AREA'S INNER-JURISDICTIONS
1974 TO 1984

	1974	1984	GROWTH TOTAL	RATE ANNUAL
FAIRFAX CO.	123,161	258,270	135,109	11.0%
MONGOMERY CO.*......	191,213	299,025	107,812	5.6%
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.*	135,428	186,672	51,244	3.8%
ALEXANDRIA	46,598	61,798	15,200	3.3%
ARLINGTON CO.	109,370	137,295	27,925	2.6%
THE DISTRICT	578,526	592,553	14,027	0.2%
TOTAL....	1,184,296	1,535,613	351,317	3.0%

SOURCE: Total Covered Employment from the Employment, Wages and Contributions (ES-202) Series.

* Excludes state & local government, which was not covered in Maryland in 1974.

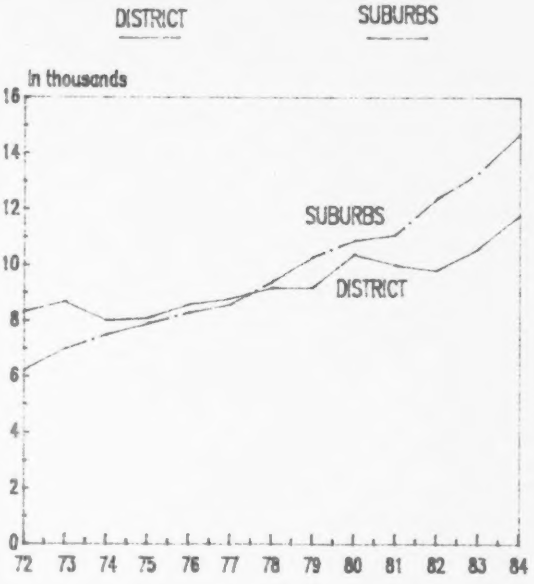
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: HOTELS

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

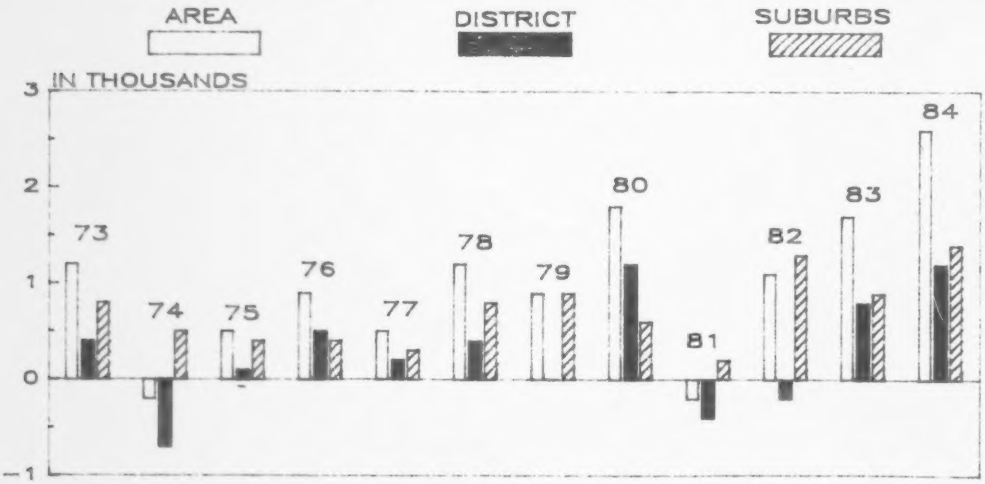
Over the past several years, the construction of new hotels in the Washington area has been rather exuberant, but what impact has this expansion had on employment? This profile examines the job impact of the Hotel industry over both the long and the short run.

Although hotels are a highly visible part of our industrial base, they make a rather small contribution to the area's total job base--in 1984 contributing only 1.5 percent of all area jobs, 1.2 percent of suburban jobs, and 1.9 percent of District jobs.

The Department as a part of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program began tracking hotel jobs in 1972. Over this 12 year period the hotel industry has added 12,000 new Washington Area jobs. Seven of every 10 new hotel jobs are in the suburbs where the 12 year hotel employment growth was 137 percent, or a net of 8,500 new jobs. The suburban growth rate of 11.4 percent a year was about twice as rapid as the growth rate for all suburban employment. (Over the 12 year period, the suburbs added 496,600 jobs, a growth of 72 percent or 6 percent per year).


HOTEL JOBS IN THE DISTRICT AND SUBURBS 1972-1984

In the District, hotel jobs increased 42 percent or about 3.5 percent a year--an annual rate of about three quarters that


ANNUAL CHANGE IN HOTEL JOBS IN THE AREA, THE DISTRICT & SUBURBS: 1973-1984

of the suburbs. Hotels added a total of 3,500 new jobs to the District's job market or about 9 percent of the 40,000 new District jobs emerging in the past twelve years.

Most of the hotel growth, especially in the District, has taken place in the past four years. Between 1980 and 1984, District hotels have added 2,600 jobs or about 75 percent of all the new hotels jobs created in the District in the past 12 years. In contrast, about one of every two suburban hotel jobs have been created in the past four years. In the city and its suburbs, nearly 60 percent of the growth in hotel employment occurred during the first four years of the 1980's.

HOTEL JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA, THE DISTRICT AND THE SUBURBS: 1972-84
(in thousands)

Years	Area	DC	Suburbs
1972	14.5	8.3	6.2
1973	15.7	8.7	7.0
1974	15.5	8.0	7.5
1975	16.0	8.1	7.9
1976	16.9	8.6	8.3
1977	17.4	8.8	8.6
1978*	18.6	9.2	9.4
1979	19.5	9.2	10.3
1980	21.3	10.4	10.9
1981	21.1	10.0	11.1
1982	22.2	9.8	12.4
1983	23.9	10.6	13.3
1984	26.5	11.8	14.7
Change	12.0	3.5	8.5
% Change	82.8%	42.2%	137.1%
Annual Change	6.9%	3.5%	11.4%

Source: Wage and Salary Employment.
* 1978-1984 expanded definition of of the Washington Area.

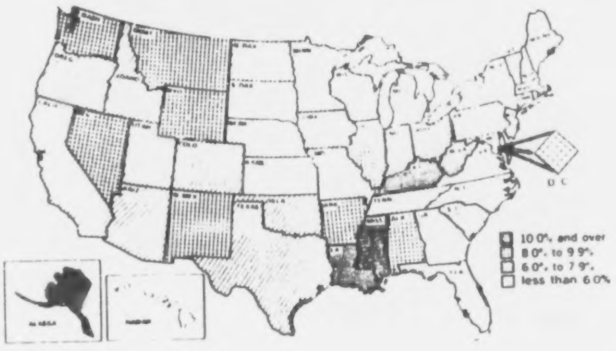
Interestingly, only in the District has hotel employment been impacted by national recessions (in 1973, for example, and 1981-82). On the other hand, suburban hotel employment has shown twelve consecutive years of positive growth. Clearly, while the Hotel industry only produces a small proportion of the area jobs, it has been a major growth industry. With still more major hotels, such as the Willard, Park Hyatt, Grand Hyatt, Westin and Ramada Renaissance, still to come on line, the Hotel industry is still on track to add to the areas job base. Some commentators have, however, noted a possible over-supply of new hotel rooms in the Area and have predicted very strong competition in the industry. Thus, it will be necessary to closely monitor the impact of expansion and competition on hotel employment over the next several years.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In December, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate was down from November, 1985, 3.9 percent to 3.8, the twentieth lowest rate of the 253 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.8 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.2 percent, up from 3.1 percent posted in November. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.3 percent unemployment rate. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminiary rate of 8.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the 14th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down three notches from November, when it registered the 11th highest rate. Virginia's rate at 5.5 percent was up from 5.4 percent in November. Maryland's rate was unchanged at 4.5 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 38th and 44th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Five states, West Virginia (12.4 percent), Louisiana (11.5 percent), Kentucky (10.4 percent), Alaska (10.3 percent), and Mississippi (10.0 percent) had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--2.6 percent. Of the 25 states reporting over-the-year declines in their jobless rates for December, nine had decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more. Over the year, twenty-two states reported higher unemployment rates with the largest increases registered in Wyoming (2.7 percentage points) and Arizona (2.1 percentage points). Four states posted no change in their over-the-year jobless rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the twelfth highest jobless rate at 8.0 percent in December, 1985. This was down three notches from November. The average unemployment rate for all 25 cities was 8.2 percent in December, 1985. Of the 25 selected cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates, 5 recorded higher rates, and one (Dayton) was unchanged over the year.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate (17.7 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (4.3 percent) had the lowest rate for the sixth consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 6.2 percentage points.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	City	December 1985	December 1984
1.	Gary, IN	17.7	23.9
2.	Cleveland, OH	11.6	13.2
3.	Newark, NJ	10.6	11.3
4.	New Orleans, LA	10.5	9.5
5.	Dayton, OH	10.4	10.4
6.	Detroit, MI	9.4	12.8
7.	Buffalo, NY	9.3	10.4
8.	Chicago, IL	8.5	8.6
9.	Miami, FL	8.4	9.6
10.	Birmingham, AL	8.2	11.3
11.	Cincinnati, OH	8.2	9.3
12.	**District of Columbia**	**8.0**	**8.3**
13.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.7	7.2
14.	St. Louis, MO	7.7	8.6
15.	Milwaukee, WI	7.5	7.6
16.	Houston, TX	7.2	6.4
17.	New York, NY	7.1	7.9
18.	Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.0
19.	Atlanta, GA	6.7	6.4
20.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.4	6.8
21.	Columbus, OH	6.3	7.0
22.	Los Angeles, CA	6.1	7.9
23.	Philadelphia, PA	5.9	6.1
24.	Dallas, TX	5.0	3.8
25.	Boston, MA	4.3	4.4

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

WASHINGTON
METROPOLITAN
AREA JOBS

"BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS
FOR JOBS"

MAYOR BARRY AND ARLINGTON, ALEXANDRIA EMPLOYERS MEET ABOUT SUBURBAN JOBS

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr. and officials from the D.C. Department of Employment Services met February 6th with Alexandria Mayor

Resolution of Agreement

WHEREAS, on June 11, 1985, the District of Columbia Mayor Marion Barry, Jr. proposed a Seven Point Plan for Regional Employment Cooperation to make suburban jobs in areas of labor shortages more accessible to residents of areas in the region having high unemployment;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments endorsed the concept of the Seven Point Plan for Regional Employment Cooperation at their meeting of July 10, 1985;

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Plan is to assist suburban employers in the Washington Metropolitan Area in meeting critical labor shortages;

WHEREAS, recruitment, screening and referral of the most highly qualified candidates for area employers will be provided by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, and by other participating jurisdictions having high labor availability rates, at no cost; supportive services such as transportation and child care will be worked out cooperatively with employers, as will customized training to prospective workers, where needed;

WHEREAS, to coordinate our regional efforts, there will be established a new Washington Metropolitan Area Jobs Council comprised of the Chief Local Elected Officials and their designees, representatives of chambers of commerce, the Greater Washington Board of Trade, major area employers, the Council of Governments, the Washington Urban League, and the Washington Metropolitan Labor Council;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Chief Elected Officials of the Washington Metropolitan Area jurisdictions will work cooperatively with their local employers in identifying employment opportunities within their respective jurisdictions, and list those opportunities with the employment services agencies in Area jurisdictions having high unemployment;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, as an initial step in executing this cooperative effort, leaders in each Washington Area jurisdiction that is experiencing labor shortages will invite major employers within the jurisdiction to join together in a meeting or series of meetings with top elected officials of the jurisdictions having high unemployment, for purposes of identifying ways to meet the employment needs of the employers.

Signed on this Sixth day of August, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty Five.

Charles W. Gilchrist

James Moran Jr.

Frank

Cecil W. DeLong

John G. Milliken

James P. Moran, Mary Margaret Whipple, the Chairperson of the Arlington County Board of Supervisors, and major employers and officials from both jurisdiction to discuss Mayor Barry's Seven Point Plan to link the District's unemployed with suburban jobs opportunities.

The breakfast meeting at the Hyatt Regency in Crystal City, was the third in a series of briefings Mayor Barry has held with employers in the region to encourage support for his cooperative employment plan. The plan is being implemented by the D.C. Department of Employment Services in conjunction with the newly-created Washington Metropolitan Area Jobs Council.

The meeting was co-hosted by the City of Alexandria, the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce, the Alexandria/Arlington Private Industry Council, and Arlington County. Approximately 75 leading employers from both jurisdicitons attended.

Mayor Barry said:

"We want employers in Arlington and Alexandria to know that they do not have to go outside of this region to find qualified, experienced workers. More than 20,000 experienced job seekers are registered with the Deparment of Employment Services as sales representatives, retail clerks, service workers, craftspersons and laborers. We have the labor force to meet the suburban employers' needs."

Last October, Mayor Barry met separately with leading employers from Montgomery and Fairfax Counties about the regional jobs plan.

GO WITH US GROW WITH US IN '86

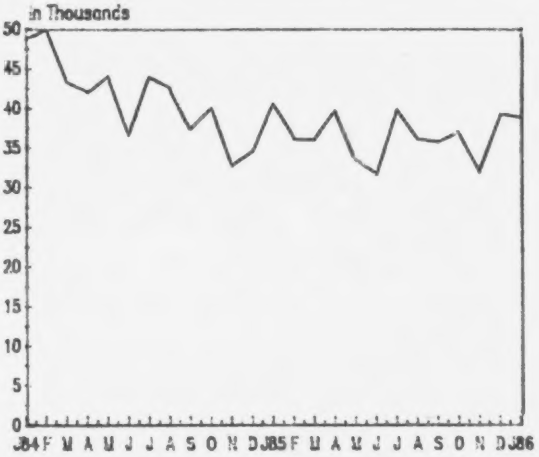
MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM

UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $5.8 million in unemployment compensation benefits in January, 1986. This amount was virtually the same as the outlay in last month and in January of last year. The primary difference is that the number of weeks compensated was less in January, 1986 than either of the previous periods. There were 39,200 and 40,600 weeks compensated in December and January, 1985, respectively; whereas in January, 1986, 38,700 weeks of joblessness were compensated. January, 1986 ushered in the period when the maximum weekly benefit rose from $206 to $250. Consequently, the average weekly benefit payment rose to $151, and is the principal reason for the total level of the outlay. The maximum benefit had been capped at $206 since 1982.

WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL UI PROGRAMS
JANUARY
1984-1986



The number of initial claims, at 4,900 in January, eclipsed December, 1985 by

35 percent, and is the highest monthly level on record since January, 1983. In addition to the quarterly change-of-base period surge of claimants, the level was swelled by the advent of a higher maximum weekly benefit amount period, and continued layoffs in the printing industry.

The highest average weekly payment ($173) was made in the Ex-Servicepersons Program, and was closely followed by the Federal Program, where the amount was $172. The State UI Program paid an average $149 per week, and as the largest of the three programs, significantly influenced the overall $151 weekly average. The effects of the higher maximum will be reflected more in the average of the weekly benefit amount as time progresses and more of the claimants in the pool fall within the effective date of the new maximum.

There were 11,500 beneficiaries in the program in January, compared to 10,300 in December, 1985 and 11,100 in January of last year. Of the beneficiaries on record in January, 2,800 were first time recipients. This was the highest number of first payees since July, 1984, and was 38 percent above December, 1985.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of Januray, 1986 decreased $17.79. Average weekly hours were down 1.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings, however, rose .07¢ an hour.

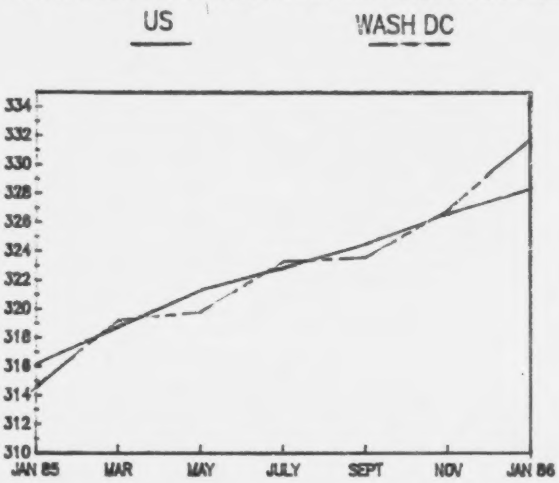
The only industry to show an increase for the month of January was All Other Nondurable Goods. Weekly earnings were up $49.56, as weekly hours increased 2.5 hours. The Average Hourly Earnings rose .69¢ an hour. The significant increase was due to overtime being worked.

The largest over-all decrease occurred in Stone, Clay and Glass Products. Weekly earnings dropped $27.10. Average weekly hours were down 2.7 hours. Hourly earnings decreased .08¢ an hour. The drop was due to less overtime being worked.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.3 percent to 331.1 (1967=100), during the two months ended in January, 1986. For the 12-month period ended in January, the local CPI-U rose 5.2 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.6 percent from November to January. The January level of 332.6 (1967=100) was 4.7 percent higher than in January, 1985.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: US & WASHINGTON DC AREA



Job Service . . .

- Labor Market Information

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

January 1986

	January 1986	December 1985	January	% Change From December 1985	% Change From January 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	4,678	3,486	4,284	+ 34.2	+ 9.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,838	37,340	39,544	+ 4.0	- 1.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,579	35,664	35,851	- 0.2	- 0.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,300,044	$5,217,446	$5,065,025	+ 1.6	+ 4.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.97	$146.29	$141.28	+ 1.8	+ 5.4
Number of First Payments	2,650	1,901	2,288	+ 39.4	+ 15.8
Number of Final Payments	1,017	940	1,075	+ 8.2	- 5.4
Total Beneficiaries	10,579	9,377	9,806	+ 12.8	+ 7.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	166	97	398	+ 71.1	- 58.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,621	2,943	4,449	- 10.9	- 41.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,649	3,014	4,043	- 12.1	- 34.5
Total Benefits Paid	$455,220	$512,003	$666,950	- 11.1	- 31.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$171.85	$169.87	$164.96	+ 1.2	+ 4.2
Number of First Payments	120	86	299	+ 39.5	- 59.9
Number of Final Payments	103	97	114	+ 6.2	- 9.6
Total Beneficiaries	738	744	1,120	- 0.8	- 34.1
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	53	49	63	+ 8.2	- 15.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	633	710	872	- 10.8	- 27.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	495	558	685	- 11.3	- 27.7
Total Benefits Paid	$ 85,603	$ 96,532	$112,427	- 11.3	- 23.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$172.94	$173.00	$164.12	- 0.0	+ 5.4
Number of First Payments	43	46	49	- 6.5	- 12.2
Number of Final Payments	37	34	187	- 6.9	-184.6
Total Beneficiaries	148	159	187	- 6.9	- 20.9
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,897	3,632	4,745	+ 34.8	+ 3.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,092	40,993	44,865	+ 2.7	- 6.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,723	39,236	40,579	- 1.3	- 4.6
Total Benefits Paid	$5,840,867	$5,825,981	$5,844,402	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$150.84	$148.49	$144.03	+ 1.6	+ 4.7
Number of First Payments	2,813	2,033	2,636	+ 38.4	+ 6.7
Number of Final Payments	1,157	1,071	1,202	+ 8.0	- 3.7
Total Beneficiaries	11,465	10,280	11,113	+ 11.5	+ 3.2

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
January 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1986	December 1985	January 1985	January 1986	December 1985	January 1985	January 1986	December 1985	January 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	400.68	418.47	393.86	37.1	39.0	38.5	10.80	10.73	10.23
Durable Goods	370.91	383.36	355.92	39.5	41.4	40.4	9.39	9.26	8.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	362.30	389.40	348.06	41.5	44.2	40.9	c/8.73	8.81	8.51
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	384.62	394.59	367.33	40.7	41.8	41.6	9.45	9.44	a/ 8.83
Other Durable Goods	362.32	370.93	348.98	37.9	40.1	39.3	a/ 9.56	9.25	8.88
Non-durable Goods	428.22	448.91	426.51	35.1	37.1	36.8	12.20	12.10	11.59
Food & Kindred Products	574.06	577.91	508.09	35.7	36.6	34.1	a/16.08	15.79	a/14.90
Printing & Publishing	419.15	455.40	443.96	32.9	36.2	36.6	12.74	12.58	12.13
Other Non-Durable Goods	369.27	319.71	299.41	43.7	41.2	39.5	a/ 8.45	7.76	7.58

Total Production Workers	January '86	December '85	January '85
	37,100	37,700	37,300

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.

NOTE: Data reflects revision to 1985 Benchmark

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	January 1986	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	328.4	0.6	3.9
Washington Area	331.1	1.3	5.2
Food & Beverage	323.8	1.9	5.0
Housing	352.0	2.7	6.5
Apparel & Upkeep	218.3	- 7.1	1.4
Transportation	314.4	0.3	3.0
Medical Care	442.1	1.3	8.5
Entertainment	267.0	0.7	3.5
Other Goods & Services	336.7	1.1	6.2
Special Index:			
Energy b/	174.7	1.3	5.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

"Washington D.C.
is the most
important city
in the world
and
we're proud of it."

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

D.C. is business.

Write:

Curtis McClinton, Jr.
Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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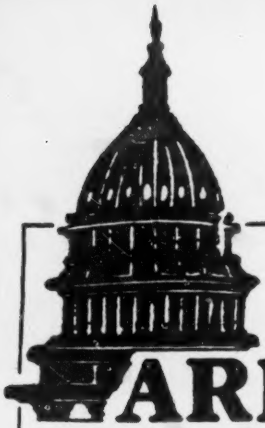


METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

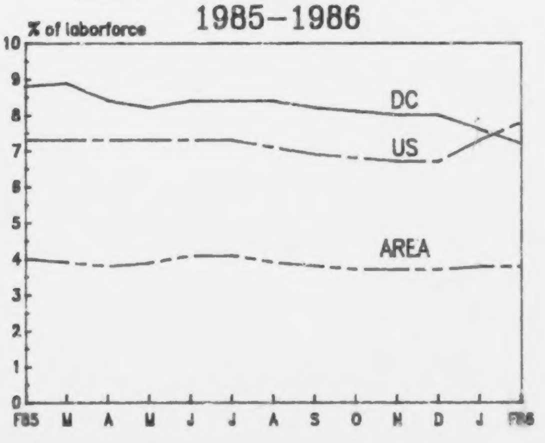
A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1986 APRIL 18, 1986

D.C. Unemployment at 7.2% Drops below U.S. Rate

D.C. Jobs Set Record in 1985

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
FEBRUARY
1985–1986



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

A strong gain in employment, coupled with a drop in unemployment, resulted in a decline in the District's unemployment rate from 7.6 percent in January, 1986 to 7.2 percent in February, 1986. After declining in January, resident employment in the District increased over the month by 3,900--to 294,800--contributing to the declining jobless rate. Unemployment, which has been falling steadily since July, 1985, declined further in February, 1986 (1,300) to 22,700. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate rose from 7.3 percent in January, 1986 to 7.8 percent in February, 1986.

Compared to year ago estimates (February, 1985 to February, 1986) the employment situation of District

Job Service . . .

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
February 1986 a/

	February b/ 1986	January c/ 1986	February 1985	January 1985	Net Change From January 1986	Net Change From February 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	317,500	314,900	316,100	317,700	2,600	1,400
Total Employment	294,800	290,900	288,400	289,600	3,900	6,400
Total Unemployment	22,700	24,000	27,700	28,100	- 1,300	- 5,000
Unemployment Rate d/	7.2	7.6	8.8	8.9	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,962,500	1,971,000	1,913,800	1,931,300	- 8,500	48,700
Total Employment	1,888,700	1,895,400	1,837,300	1,847,000	- 6,700	51,400
Total Unemployment	73,800	75,600	76,500	84,200	- 1,800	-2,700
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,645,000	1,656,000	1,597,700	1,613,600	-11,000	47,300
Total Employment	1,594,000	1,604,500	1,548,900	1,557,500	-10,500	45,100
Total Unemployment	51,000	51,600	48,800	56 100	- 600	2,200
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

N/A - Not Available

residents continue to show marked improvement. Since February, 1985, the District's jobless rate has declined by 1.6 percentage points. A comparatively strong gain in District resident employment (6,400) and a significant decline in total joblessness (5,000) resulted in a decline in the jobless rate from 8.8 percent to 7.2 percent over the year. The February, 1986 jobless rate of 7.2 percent represents another prerecessionary low. The previous February low was in 1975, when the February jobless rate was 7.1 percent. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate was unchanged over the year, holding constant at 7.8 percent in February, 1986. Despite the rather sharp drop in the District's jobless rates over the past two months, additional information will be needed to determine if this trend will continue in 1986.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

As a result of little change in the levels of employment and unemployment, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates were unchanged over the month at 3.8 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. In the Washington Area, employment stood at 1,888,700 in February--6,700 fewer employed than last month. Similarly, Suburban employment dropped by 10,500 over the month to 1,594,000 in February. Over the month, the number of unemployed Area residents fell by 1,800 to 73,800. In February, total unemployment in the Suburbs was 51,000--600 fewer than the previous month.

Compared to year ago estimates (February, 1985 to February, 1986) the employment situations of Area residents improved slightly, while that of Suburban residents was unchanged. Since February, 1985, the Area jobless rate has fallen 0.2 percentage point. For Suburban residents, the jobless rate held steady, over the year, at 3.1 percent. In the Suburbs, the growth in employment was just offset by the growth in the labor force, resulting in no change in the jobless rate over the year. Employment in the Area increased from 1,837,300 in February, 1985 to 1,888,700 in February, 1986; while Suburban employment rose from 1,548,900 in February, 1985 to 1,594,000 in February, 1986. As a result of the sharp drop in joblessness in the

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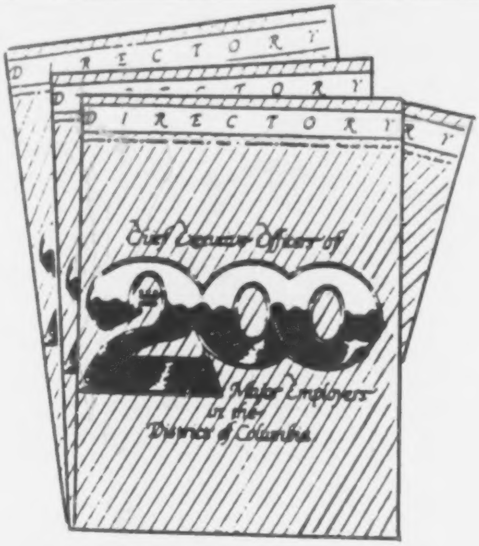

THE DIRECTORY OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE 200 MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA has proven to be one of the most popular publications of the Department of Employment Services's labor market information program. An updated version of the DIRECTORY has now been published. The 200 firms listed in the DIRECTORY represent about one percent of the District's 19,000 private sector employers, but they employ over 41 percent of the District's work force.

Free copies of the DIRECTORY may be obtained by calling:

The Labor Market Information & Research Division on (201) 639-1642

or

The D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee on (201) 639-1083.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1985 1/

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
January	1,931,300	1,847,000	84,000	4.4
February	1,913,800	1,837,300	76,500	4.0
March	1,928,800	1,854,100	74,700	3.9
April	1,931,100	1,858,300	72,800	3.8
May	1,952,500	1,876,600	75,900	3.9
June	1,981,700	1,901,200	80,500	4.1
July	2,009,500	1,927,300	82,200	4.1
August	2,001,300	1,923,400	77,800	3.9
September	1,977,500	1,902,600	74,900	3.8
October	1,997,000	1,922,300	74,700	3.7
November	2,015,300	1,940,700	74,600	3.7
December	2,028,000	1,953,500	74,500	3.7
Annual Averages	1,972,300	1,895,400	77,000	3.9

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1985.

**The Washington, D.C. MSA includes: the District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montgomery, and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

District, Area joblessness declined from 76,500 in February, 1985 to 73,800 in February, 1986. Over the year, Suburban joblessness was up slightly (2,200).

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Feb. a/ 1986	Jan. b/ 1986	Feb. 1985
Washington, D.C.	7.2	7.6	8.8
Alexandria City	4.9	4.9	4.6
Fairfax City	3.0	3.0	3.9
Falls Church City	4.6	4.6	4.3
Manassas City	3.8	3.8	3.4
Manassas Park City	2.2	2.0	2.1
Arlington County	4.0	4.0	3.6
Fairfax County	3.0	3.0	2.5
Prince William County	2.9	2.9	2.7
Loudoun County	2.9	2.9	2.7
Stafford County	3.8	3.3	3.2
Montgomery County	2.3	2.4	2.5
Prince Georges County	3.1	3.2	3.2
Frederick County	4.8	4.2	5.6
Calvert County	4.3	4.1	5.0
Charles County	2.6	2.4	3.0

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,373 in February, 1986--down 940 from January, 1986. In February, 1986, 58.0 percent of all UI recipients were males, with service workers comprising 23.6 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.8 weeks for all claimants in February, up 1.0 weeks from the previous month. Over the month, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased from 8.2 weeks to 9.3 weeks, while that for females increased from 9.5 weeks to 10.4 weeks.

Since February, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,477. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 9.6 weeks in February, 1985 to 9.8 weeks in February, 1986. The increase in the median duration of the current spell of the insured unemployment was due solely to an increase in the duration of joblessness among females. Since February, 1985, the length of the current spell of insured unemployment for females increased from 9.9 weeks to 10.4 weeks, while that for males held steady at 9.3 weeks.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
February 1986

	Feb. b/ 1986	Jan. c/ 1986	Feb. 1985
Total	10,373	11,313	11,850
Sex			
Male	6,014	6,266	6,556
Female	4,359	5,047	5,294
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,146	2,385	2,626
Clerical & Sales	2,378	2,609	2,887
Service	2,452	3,030	2,413
Farm, Fish, Forest	116	111	123
Processing	56	55	54
Machine Trade	159	165	177
Benchwork	72	90	83
Structural	1,783	1,641	1,407
Misc. & INA	1,211	1,227	2,080

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
February 1986

Duration and Sex	Feb. b/ 1986	Jan. c/ 1986	Feb. 1985
Total	10,373	11,313	11,850
1-2 Weeks	1,511	1,965	1,626
3-4 Weeks	1,302	1,929	1,600
5-14 Weeks	4,491	4,187	5,312
15-26 Weeks	3,069	3,232	3,312
Median Duration All Claimants	9.8	8.8	9.6
Males	9.3	8.2	9.3
Females	10.4	9.5	9.9

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR

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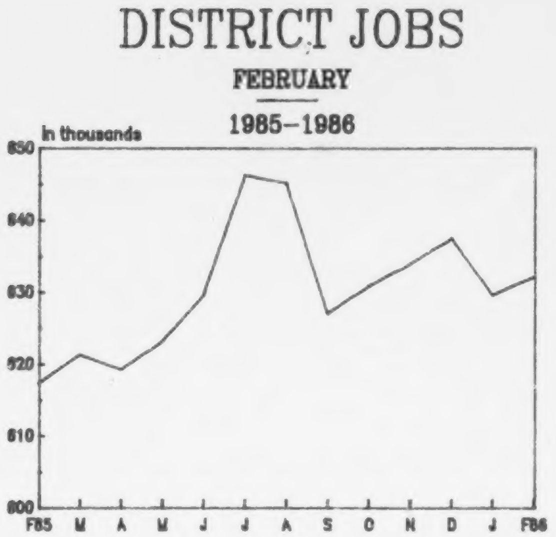
A KEY MONTHLY
INDICATOR OF
CHANGES IN
THE ECONOMY

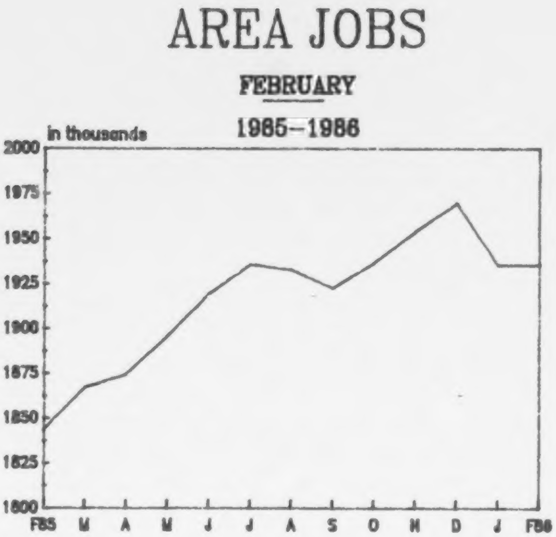
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	February a/ 1986	January b/ 1986	February 1985	February a/ 1986	January b/ 1986	February 1985
TOTAL	632.2	629.6	617.3	1,935.5	1,935.3	1,843.3
Total Private Sector	370.9	367.9	357.9	1,374.7	1,375.7	1,291.2
Manufacturing	15.3	15.1	14.6	83.9	83.6	79.4
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.7	40.7	38.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.4	2.7
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.7	22.6	21.2
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.6	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.2	42.9	40.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.2
Printing & Publishing	12.0	11.9	11.4	31.3	31.1	29.4
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.4	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.0	12.1	13.4	109.1	111.2	99.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.6	24.7	25.8	86.9	87.1	85.0
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7	4.8	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.0	36.0	34.7
All Transportation	8.6	8.6	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	16.0	16.1	16.7	46.2	46.4	45.3
Trade	64.9	64.0	61.4	388.8	390.8	363.3
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.1	72.3	72.0	68.0
Retail	55.6	54.6	52.3	316.5	318.8	295.2
General Merchandise	5.2	5.3	5.0	39.1	40.8	35.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.1	43.1	39.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.8	34.7	33.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3	22.9	21.8
Eating and Drinking Places	27.5	26.5	25.7	103.0	102.2	95.5
All Other Retail	22.8	22.8	21.7	74.1	75.0	68.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.5	34.4	34.3	109.0	108.6	103.1
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	20.8	20.8	20.5
All Other	27.4	27.3	27.2	88.2	87.9	82.6
Services	219.6	217.5	208.3	595.9	593.3	560.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.9	12.7	12.0	29.3	29.0	27.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	4.0	23.1	23.3	22.2
Business Services	46.9	47.1	42.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.3	30.0	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.8	21.8	20.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.2	30.0	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	73.8	72.1	70.3	543.6	541.0	510.9
Government	261.3	261.7	259.4	560.8	559.6	552.1
Federal Government	210.9	211.9	210.8	357.3	359.0	356.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	203.6	200.7	195.5
D.C. Government	45.3	44.7	43.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.





JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During February, jobs in the District totalled 632,200. Compared to January, 2,600 jobs were added to the District's economy in February. The private sector accounted for all of the growth, with 3,000 jobs. The Services industry led the over-the-month increase with 2,100 new jobs, followed by Retail Trade (1,000), Manufacturing (200), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (100). Within Services, the growth component was Other Services with an increase of 1,700 new jobs. Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities both realized a loss of 100 jobs. In the public sector, jobs in the Federal Government decreased by 1,000, while the District Government increased by 600 jobs over the month.

Over the past year (February, 1985 to February, 1986) the District has added 14,900 new jobs--a growth rate of 2.4 percent. (Historically, this is very strong over the year growth for the District). Eighty-seven percent of these new jobs occurred in the private sector (13,000 jobs). The Services industry accounted for eighty-seven percent of the over-the-year increase. The leading components were Business Services (4,400 jobs) and Other Services (3,500 jobs). Elsewhere in the private sector, Retail Trade added 3,300 jobs with over half occurring in Eating and Drinking Places (1,800). Public sector employment expanded by 1,900 new jobs over the year. The District Government contributed eighty-nine percent of the total with 1,700 new jobs, while the Federal Government added 100 jobs.

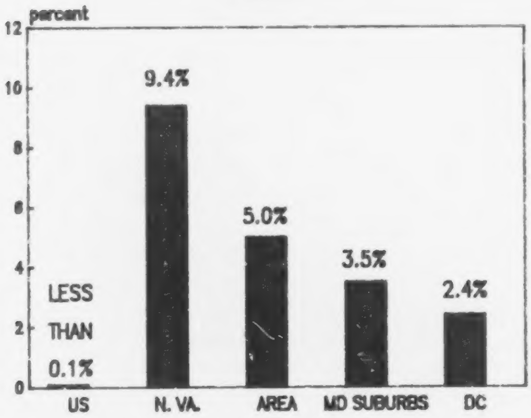
JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

Suburban jobs in February declined by 2,400 compared to January. The loss of jobs over the month was particularly noticeable in the private sector (-4,000 jobs). This decline, though, appears to be seasonal. Only a 1,600 jobs increase in Government prevented the margin from being larger. The declines were led by Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,900 jobs), followed by Construction (2,000 jobs), and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100 jobs). In the Trade industry, General Merchandise Stores contributed fifty-five percent of the decrease, with a loss of 1,600 jobs. Those industries that experienced losses are expected to rebound later in the spring. Services (500 jobs), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (300 jobs), and Manufacturing (100 jobs) contributed positively to the Suburban economy. The increase in

Government jobs was totally in State and Local Government (2,300 jobs), while Federal Government jobs declined by 700.

Comparisons over the year (February, 1985 to February, 1986) show strong growth (6.3 percent), resulting in 77,300 new jobs. Ninety-one percent of the growth was in the private sector. The Services (24,200 jobs) and Trade (22,000 jobs) industries led the private sector surge in Suburban employment. All industry sectors made positive contributions. State and Local Government accounted for ninety-three percent of total Government growth, with 6,300 new jobs and Federal Government added 500 new jobs.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES
IN TOTAL JOBS
FEBRUARY 1985–1986



JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

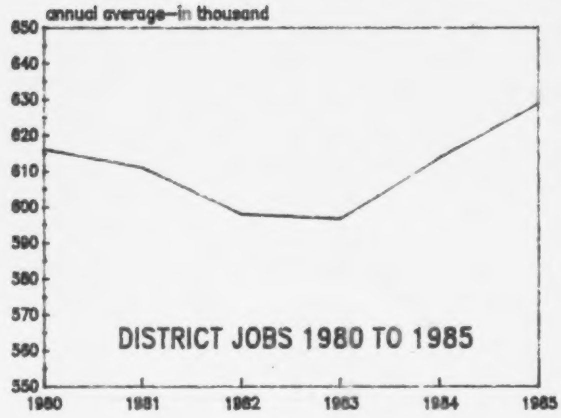
Job growth in the Metropolitan Area rose slightly over the month by 0.1 percent -- an increase of 200 jobs. The Services industry experienced the largest growth (2,600 jobs), with the District accounting for eighty-one percent of this total. Personal Services (200 jobs) was the sole component that declined. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate added 400 jobs, while Wholesale Trade and Manufacturing both increased by 300 jobs. All other industries experienced a loss over the month. In the public sector, the increase in Government jobs was completely in the State and Local component (2,900 jobs), as Area Federal jobs declined by 1,700 jobs.

Over the year, growth in the Area (February, 1985 compared to February, 1986) has been strong. A total of 92,200 new jobs were added -- ninety-one percent in the private sector. Area growth, like District and Suburban growth has been driven by expansion in the Services industry, accounting for 35,500 new jobs. Wholesale/Retail Trade (25,500 jobs) also contributed significantly. These two industries alone made up sixty-six percent of the total over-the-year growth. Construction added substantially with 10,000 new jobs. In the public sector, State and Local Government increased by 8,100 jobs, while Federal Government increased by 600 jobs.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH
1985
ANNUAL AVERAGE

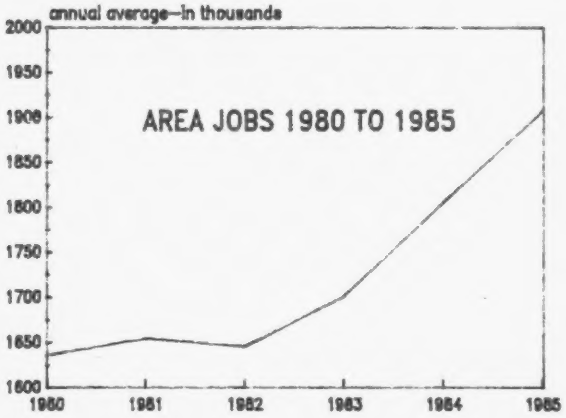
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The latest benchmark data for 1984 and 1985 indicate that 15,200 new jobs were added to the District's economy over the year--an increase of 2.5 percent. As a result of the increase of 15,200 jobs, total industry employment in the District reached an all time high in 1985 of 629,000 jobs, as well as regaining all the jobs it lost during the back to back recessions of the earlier 1980's. The Services industry led all industries with 10,000 new jobs; Business Services and Other Services combined for eighty percent of the total. The Construction industry added 1,800 additional jobs. Retail Trade



added 1,700 jobs, the sole contributor to growth in the Trade industry. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities both suffered losses over the year. Federal Government employment increased by 1,200 jobs (0.6 percent) and District Government employment increased by 1,400 jobs (3.1 percent).

METROPOLITAN AREA



Between 1984 and 1985, the Metropolitan Area economy expanded by 102,200 additional new jobs--an increase of 5.7 percent. All industries, in both the private and public sectors, contributed to this growth. Services (41,000 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (21,600 jobs), and Construction (13,700 jobs) together accounted for eighty-six percent of the private sector growth. State and Local Government added 11,200 new jobs--an increase of 6.0 percent, and Federal Government increased by 2,100 jobs over the year.

ANNUAL AVERAGE JOBS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA
1985

	AREA	DISTRICT	SUBURBS
Total	1,907.8	629.0	1,278.8
Manufacturing	81.6	14.9	66.7
Mining	1.2	0.1	1.1
Construction	110.5	13.3	97.2
TCPU	87.2	25.7	61.5
Trade	379.9	63.6	316.3
FIRE	107.1	34.6	72.5
Services	583.1	213.7	369.4
Government	557.2	263.1	294.1

SOURCE: Wage and Salary Employment by place of work.

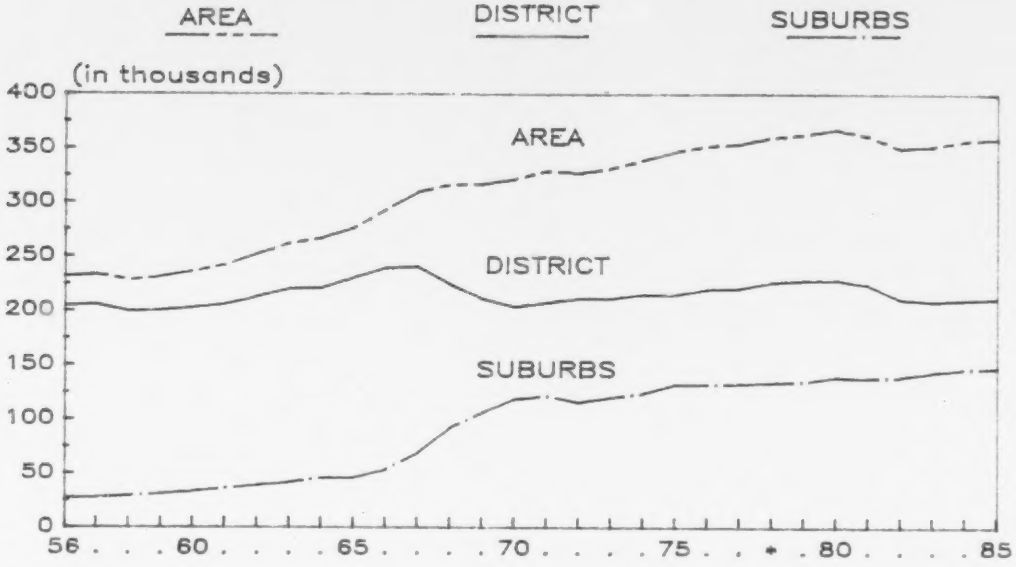
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

As a part of the Current Employment Statistics Program, the Department began tracking Federal employment in both the Area and the District over thirty-five years ago. This article profiles the employment record of the past twenty-nine years (1956-1985). The analysis can serve as a useful background for judging the future impact of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act or other deficit reduction actions of the President or Congress on employment in the Area, the Suburbs, and the District.

THE LONG RUN VIEW: 1956 to 1985

Over the past twenty-nine years, the Federal Government has added 128,000 new jobs to the Metro Area economy. The vast majority (94 percent) of these new jobs have been in the Washington suburbs. With the lion's share of Federal employment growth in the Suburbs, Federal employment increased at an annual rate of 3.9

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT JOBS: IN THE AREA, THE DISTRICT & THE SUBURBS
1956–1985



percent in the Suburbs. This contrasts significantly with the Federal job growth of only 0.2 percent in the District. In twenty-nine years, the Federal civilian establishment has added only 7,500 jobs or 260 jobs annually in the City, but 4,400 jobs annually in the Suburbs. For all useful purposes, Federal jobs in the District have been at a standstill for nearly three decades.

In 1956, the District contained 88 percent of all the Area's Federal jobs. By 1985, the proportion had declined to 59 percent. If one examines the historical charts, Federal employment peaked in the District over eighteen years ago (1967) at 240,800 jobs. Since then, some 29,300 Federal jobs have disappeared from the District's job base.

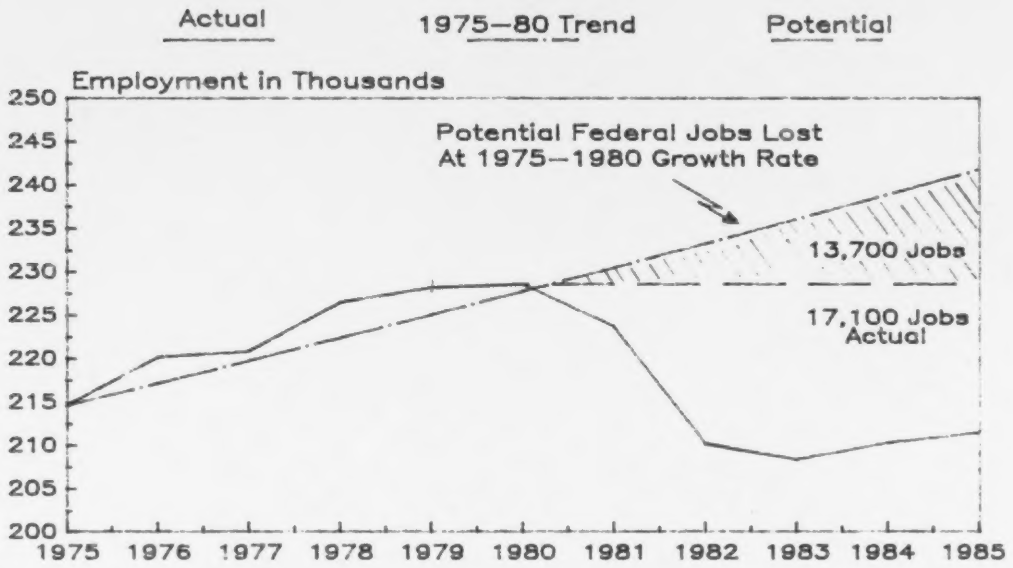
In the District, there have been two major reductions in Federal jobs. The first was during the period 1967 to 1970 and the second from 1980 to 1983. In just three years in the late 1960's the District lost nearly 38,000 Federal jobs. This was 6.4 percent of the District's total jobs in 1967. Between 1980 and 1983, Federal employment in the District declined by 20,300 jobs, which represented 3.3 percent of the City's total jobs in 1980.

The charts accompanying this study seem to indicate that. Federal job growth in the Suburbs has been steady and positive over the past twenty-nine years. The most rapid Suburban growth took place during period 1967 to 1970, when the District suffered its greatest loss of Federal jobs. During this three - year period, the Suburbs added 49,000 new Federal jobs, 11,000 more jobs than the District lost. Clearly, this period represented an important phase when the Federal Government was decentralizing its jobs from the City to the Suburbs.

THE SHORT SHORT VIEW: 1980 TO 1985

When the Reagan administration entered office in January, 1981, they brought with them a political philosophy and a voter mandate directed at reducing the size and scope of the Federal Government. This basic operational policy has combined with a broad concensus concerning the need to reduce

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1975–1985



the Federal deficit. For the District, the implementation of such policies obviously carries an ominous employment implication. Between 1980 and 1985, the District lost 17,100 Federal jobs, nearly three percent of its 1980 job base.

More significantly, between 1975 and 1980 Federal jobs in the District had been growing at an annual rate of 1.2 percent per year. During this five year period over 14,000 new Federal jobs were created in the City. If this growth had continued from 1980 to 1985, the City would have acquired an additional 13,700 new Federal jobs. In reality, of course, this potential growth was blunted and reversed. Adding together the actual jobs lost and the potential growth which did not occur, the District, over the past five years, has lost an estimated 30,800 employment opportunities.

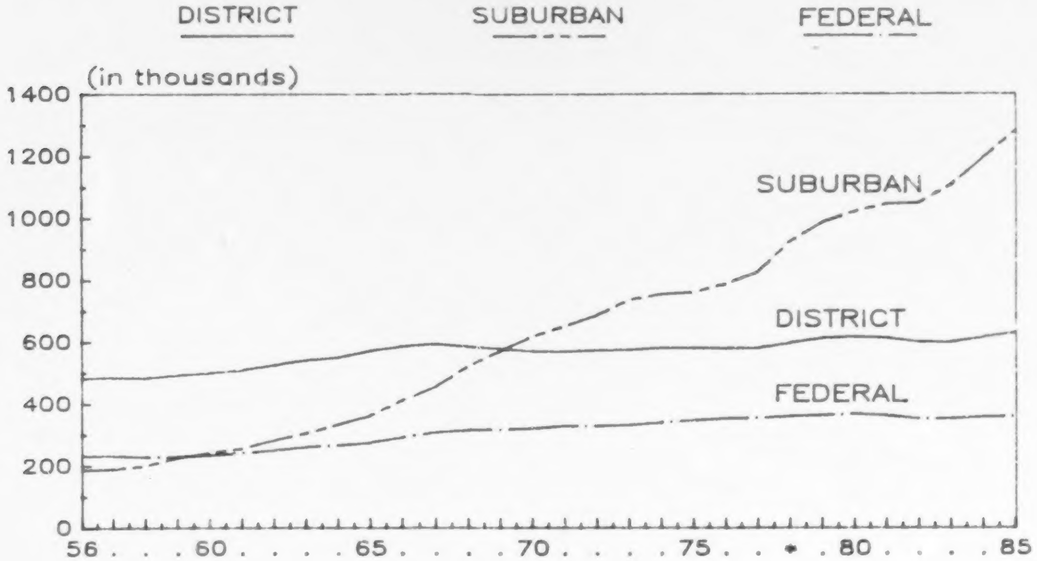
Over the same five-year period, Federal Suburban jobs have grown by 8,400--an annual growth rate of 1.2 percent. This compares to a five percent a year growth in all Suburban jobs, but clearly preferable to the loss of Federal jobs suffered by the District.

THE LONG RUN DIVERSIFICATION OF JOBS IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Twenty-nine years ago, Federal jobs comprised 34.7 percent of all Washington Area jobs. In the District, the concentration was 42.4 percent and in the Suburbs 14.6 percent. Today, only 18.8 percent of all Area jobs are Federal. In the Suburbs, the decline has been about four percentage points and in the District nearly nine percentage points.

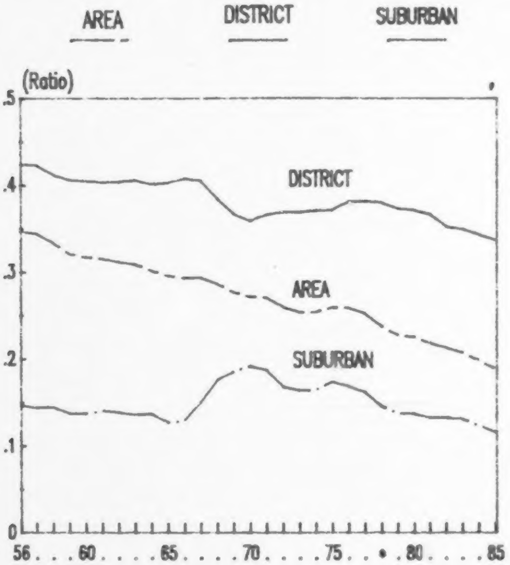
When total District and Suburban jobs are plotted over the full period, the most marked observation is the rapid growth in Suburban jobs, adding over 1 million jobs during the study period. On the average, the Washington Area created approximately 37,700 jobs annually over this twenty-nine year period. Suburban jobs passed the District in 1970 and have doubled again since then. On the other hand, total District and Federal jobs exhibit similar flat growth patterns. Over the past two

TOTAL DISTRICT, SUBURBAN & FEDERAL JOBS
1956—1985



years, total District jobs expanded at an accelerated rate without a major contribution from the Federal establishment. The District, like the Area, is becoming less dependent on direct Federal jobs as a source of industrial strength.

FEDERAL JOBS AS A PROPORTION OF AREA, DISTRICT & SUBURBAN JOBS: 1956-1985



FUTURE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENT

The prognosis for the future of Federal jobs is also very bleak. Economists in the Department have projected that between 1980 and 1990 Federal employment in the Washington Area will increase one tenth of a percent (0.1 percent). More recent employment projections by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are even more pessimistic, calling for zero national growth in Federal jobs between 1985 and 1995. These projections were made before the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget Act.

Still, Federal jobs are very important, especially for the District, where they represent one of every three jobs. For example, a recent study by the Congressional Budget Office sets the annual jobs turnover rate for Federal employees at 11.5 percent. Thus, even with little or no growth, Federal employment produces approximately 41,000 jobs openings in the Area and 24,000 in the District each year.

TOTAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA, THE DISTRICT AND IN THE SUBURBS: 1956 TO 1985
(in thousands)

Year	Total AREA	Total DC	Total Suburbs	Total Fed.Gov.	DC Fed.Gov.	Suburbs Fed.Gov.
1956	667.2	481.5	185.7	231.2	204.0	27.2
1957	677.9	486.8	191.1	233.1	205.7	27.4
1958	684.6	483.0	201.6	228.0	198.8	29.2
1959	721.8	494.1	227.7	231.4	200.3	31.1
1960	745.7	501.6	244.1	236.2	202.8	33.4
1961	768.5	511.4	257.1	242.3	206.0	36.3
1962	810.7	527.2	283.5	252.2	213.0	39.2
1963	849.3	542.5	306.8	262.0	220.4	41.6
1964	886.1	551.5	334.6	267.1	221.2	45.9
1965	935.6	572.5	363.1	276.5	230.6	45.9
1966	999.8	587.0	412.8	293.0	239.6	53.4
1967	1,052.4	594.7	457.7	309.8	240.8	69.0
1968	1,105.8	582.8	523.0	316.4	224.2	92.2
1969	1,145.4	575.0	570.4	317.0	211.0	106.0
1970	1,184.6	566.7	617.9	321.7	203.1	118.6
1971	1,217.7	566.6	651.1	329.2	207.7	121.5
1972	1,258.6	572.0	686.6	326.7	211.6	115.1
1973	1,310.1	573.7	736.4	331.8	211.6	120.2
1974	1,333.9	580.1	753.8	339.3	215.4	123.9
1975	1,336.8	577.6	759.2	347.0	214.6	132.4
1976	1,361.6	576.2	785.4	352.4	220.2	132.2
1977	1,404.3	578.7	825.6	353.9	220.9	133.0
1978*	1,519.8	596.3	923.5	360.4	226.5	133.9
1979	1,597.0	612.5	984.5	363.0	228.2	134.8
1980	1,635.2	616.1	1,019.1	367.7	228.6	139.1
1981	1,654.7	611.0	1,043.7	361.0	223.6	137.4
1982	1,644.9	597.9	1,047.0	349.4	210.3	139.1
1983	1,701.5	596.6	1,104.9	352.0	208.3	143.7
1984	1,805.6	613.8	1,191.8	356.9	210.3	146.6
1985	1,907.8	629.0	1,278.8	359.0	211.5	147.5

Source: Wage and Salary Employment.

* Expansion of the definition of the Metropolitan Area to include: Frederick and Calvert Counties in Maryland and Stafford County in Virginia.

CHANGE IN AREA, DISTRICT, SUBURBAN AND FEDERAL JOBS
1956-1985

	TOTAL AREA	TOTAL DC	TOTAL SUBURBS	TOTAL FEDERAL	FEDERAL DC	FEDERAL SUBURBS
CHANGE	1,240.6	147.5	1,093.1	127.8	7.5	120.3
% CHANGE	65.0%	23.4%	85.5%	35.6%	3.5%	81.6%
ANNUAL % CHANGE....	3.1%	1.1%	4.1%	1.7%	0.2%	3.9%

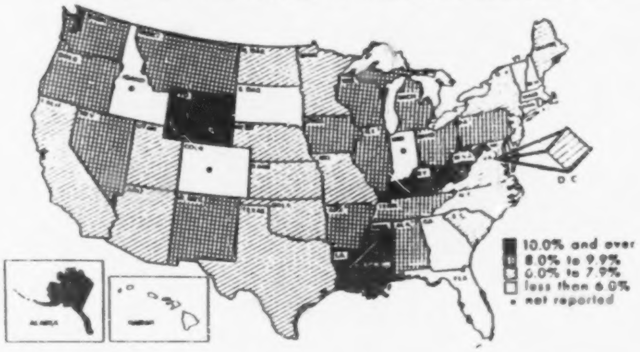
Source: Wage and Salary Employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In January, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 209 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate at 3.8 percent was unchanged from December, the twentieth lowest rate of the 209 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.8 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.3 percent, up from 3.2 percent posted in December. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.6 percent unemployment rate. This was up 0.3 percentage point from December. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent from the last three and a half years.

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1986



When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminiary rate of 7.6 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 24th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down ten positions from December, when it registered the 14th highest rate. Virginia's rate at 6.1 percent was up from 5.5 percent in December. Maryland's rate was up from 4.5 percent to 4.9 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 36th and 45th, respectively, among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Six states, West Virginia (13.4 percent), Louisiana (12.7 percent), Kentucky (11.6 percent), Alaska (11.5 percent), Mississippi (11.1 percent), and Wyoming (10.3 percent) had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.8 percent. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for January, fifteen had declines of 1 percentage point or more (including the District of Columbia). The largest declines were in West Virginia (3.8 percentage points) and Michigan (2.7 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased one percentage point or more over the year in three states, including an increase in excess of two percentage points in Wyoming.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

The January, 1986 unemployment rate for Gary, Indiana is currenty unavailable. It can be assumed that since Gary has had the highest jobless rate for the last several years of the selected cities reporting, the January rate would be above 13.0 percent, which was the highest rate. The District of Columbia had the sixteenth highest jobless rate at 7.6 percent in January, 1986. This was down four notches from December. The average unemployment rate for all 24 selected cities (Gary, Inidana excluded) was 7.9 percent. Of the 24 selected cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates three recorded higher rates, and two (Newark and New Orleans) were unchanged over the year.

Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest jobless rate at 4.5 percent. The city of Boston has had the lowest rate for seven consecutive months. Detroit posted the largest over-the-year decline--a drop of 3.5 percentage points. Both Miami and Birmingham recorded declines of 2.2 percentage points each.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	City	January 1986	January 1985
1.	Gary, IN	----	23.8
2.	Newark, NJ	13.0	13.0
3.	Cleveland, OH	12.2	12.1
4.	Buffalo, NY	11.2	11.7
5.	Detroit, MI	10.8	14.3
6.	New Orleans, LA	10.5	10.5
7.	Dayton, OH	10.5	10.4
8.	Cincinnati, OH	8.6	9.1
9.	Pittsburgh, PA	8.5	8.8
10.	Birmingham, AL	8.4	10.6
11.	Chicago, IL	8.3	9.5
12.	St. Louis, MO	8.1	8.7
13.	Houston, TX	8.0	8.1
14.	Milwaukee, WI	7.9	8.3
15.	Miami, FL	7.7	9.9
16.	**District of Columbia**	**7.6**	**8.9**
17.	Los Angeles, CA	7.4	8.9
18.	New York, NY	7.3	8.2
19.	Baltimore, MD	7.2	7.9
20.	Columbus, OH	7.1	7.2
21.	Salt Lake City, UT	7.0	7.3
22.	Atlanta, GA	6.4	7.3
23.	Philadelphia, PA	6.3	6.9
24.	Dallas, TX	5.4	5.1
25.	Boston, MA	4.5	5.0

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

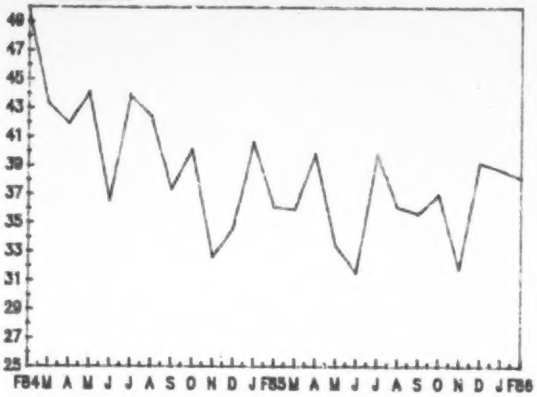
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The outlay for unemployment compensation by the District of Columbia in all its programs in February, 1986 was $5.9 million--1.3 percent above January. As was the case in January, the number of weeks compensated was less (nearly 2 percent) than in the previous month. The increased outlay is based on the rise in the average weekly benefit amount. This measure has risen from $146 in December, 1985 to $155 in February, 1986, caused primarily by the maximum weekly benefit amount increasing by legislative action to $250, effective January, 1986. Since 1982, the maximum had been held by law at $206.

Consistent with the rise in the average weekly benefit amount, the outlay is expected to increase monthly. The weekly amount is projected to level off at about $174. This projection is based on the average experience over the years with the $206 maximum. The average should peak before or by the end of June, 1986 when all the recipients in the system reflect the new maximum, rather than a mix of the old and the new.

WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL UI PROGRAMS
FEBRUARY
1984–1986



As expected, claims for initial benefits dropped nearly 32 percent from the January seasonal high. Weeks compensated were only slightly less, also as expected, reflecting the entrance of the seasonal surge of initial claimants in January.

The "high" average in weekly benefits was garnered by the Federal Program this month--at $176 followed by the Ex-Servicepersons at $172. The hierarchy last month was the exact opposite. The $154 average in the larger State Program again influenced the overall average for the month.

Beneficiaries in the program at the end of the month totalled 11,300 compared to 11,500 last month. This is reflective of the overall falling trend in the number of persons and other workload factors in the program.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
February 1986

				% Change From	
	February 1986	January 1985	February 1985	January 1985	February 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,153	4,678	2,874	- 32.6	+ 9.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,620	38,838	35,508	- 3.1	+ 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,200	35,579	31,783	- 1.1	+ 10.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,413,239	$5,300,044	$4,510,855	+ 2.1	+ 20.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$153.79	$148.97	$141.93	+ 3.2	+ 8.4
Number of First Payments	2,119	2,650	1,845	- 20.0	+ 14.9
Number of Final Payments	811	1,017	760	- 20.3	+ 6.7
Total Beneficiaries	10,439	10,579	9,415	- 1.3	+ 10.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	139	166	169	- 16.3	- 17.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,503	2,621	3,956	- 4.5	- 36.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,413	2,649	3,776	- 8.9	- 36.1
Total Benefits Paid	$425,699	$455,220	$640,555	- 6.5	- 33.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$176.42	$171.85	$169.64	+ 2.7	+ 4.0
Number of First Payments	166	120	178	+ 38.3	- 6.7
Number of Final Payments	94	103	95	- 8.7	- 1.1
Total Beneficiaries	734	738	1,086	- 0.5	- 32.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	56	53	59	+ 5.7	- 5.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	551	633	734	- 13.0	- 24.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	445	495	567	- 10.1	- 21.5
Total Benefits Paid	$ 76,430	$ 85,603	$ 92,816	- 10.7	- 17.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$171.75	$172.94	$163.70	- 0.7	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	29	43	42	- 32.6	- 31.0
Number of Final Payments	30	37	21	- 18.9	+ 42.9
Total Beneficiaries	137	148	170	- 7.4	- 19.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,348	4,897	3,102	- 31.6	+ 7.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,674	42,092	40,198	- 3.4	+ 1.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,058	38,723	36,126	- 1.7	+ 5.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,915,368	$5,840,867	$5,244,226	+ 1.3	+ 12.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$155.43	$150.84	$145.16	+ 3.0	+ 7.1
Number of First Payments	2,314	2,813	2,065	- 17.7	+ 12.1
Number of Final Payments	935	1,157	876	- 19.2	+ 6.7
Total Beneficiaries	11,310	11,465	10,671	- 1.4	+ 6.0

---

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February, 1986 increased $8.75. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose 12¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing increased substantially over the month, reflecting increased overtime. Weekly Earnings were up $43.18, while Average Weekly Hours increased 2.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 37¢ an hour.

The largest overall decrease occurred in Stone, Clay, and Glass Products. Weekly Earnings were down $54.71. Weekly Hours dropped 4.6 hours and Hourly Earnings decreased 38 cents. The decrease was due to a drop in overtime hours.

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EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
February 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1986	January 1986	February 1985	February 1986	January 1986	February 1985	February 1986	January 1986	February 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	401.77	393.02	374.75	38.3	37.9	37.4	10.49	10.37	e/10.02
Durable Goods	359.83	378.95	349.76	38.9	40.4	39.7	9.25	9.38	8.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	313.50	368.21	342.50	37.1	41.7	40.2	c/8.45	c/8.83	8.52
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	295.50	401.82	363.08	41.5	41.9	41.4	9.53	b/9.59	8.77
Other Durable Goods	43.36	362.07	341.64	37.2	38.6	38.3	c/9.23	a/9.38	8.92
Non-durable Goods	437.32	405.55	396.77	37.7	35.7	35.3	11.60	11.36	e/11.24
Food & Kindred Products	443.10	447.55	503.01	38.8	37.8	34.5	d/11.42	d/11.84	e/14.58
Printing & Publishing	466.99	423.81	405.55	36.8	34.4	35.7	a/12.69	c/12.32	11.36
Other Non-Durable Goods	311.13	302.00	287.78	40.0	40.0	34.3	7.57	a/7.55	8.39

Total Production Workers	February '86	January '86	February '85
	37,000	37,600	36,900

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Data not comparable with previous year due to break occurring in data.
e/ Data not comparable to current year.

NOTE: Data reflects revision to 1985 Benchmark

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, *EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER* and ask about :

Positive Recruitment

We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

Several major employers use our service for continuous recruitment. They visit our offices weekly to interview applicants for their job openings.

We're here to help *YOU.* Call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601, or 1602 and ask about *POSITIVE RECRUITMENT.* It works!

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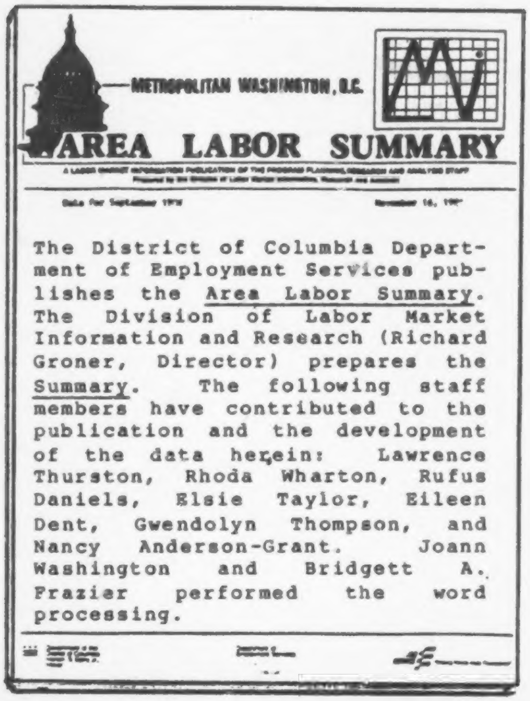
Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
February, 1986



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

Transportation and Day Care Services

Transportation Response Center

The D.C. Department of Employment Services operates a Transportation Response Center for job applicants registered with the department, and for employers who use its services. The Center is designed to assist both job applicants and employers by:

- providing transportation information on transit fares, Metro routings via Metrobus and Metrorail, and ride-sharing or van-pooling;
- operating a telephone service line for suburban employers and job applicants, providing them with transportation information;
- distributing limited transportation subsidies (fare cards) to job applicants for initial interviews and to those who have been hired; also, arranging leasing agreements between employers and the D.C. Department of Employment Services for sharing or subsidizing transportation costs;
- meeting with various jurisdictions to review transportation needs and services, and utilizing existing transportation programs which benefit employers; and.
- coordinating with major organizations such as the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Washington Labor Council AFL-CIO, WMATA, the Washington Urban League, etc., to gather and exchange transportation information as it relates to changing employment patterns.

Day Care

The child care component of the Plan for Regional Employment Cooperation is an area where assistance remains as available as possible. Some level of assistance from suburban jurisdictions and employers would also be most welcomed.

The District is currently a national leader in providing an extensive variety of day care assistance to those in need, involving more than 6,000 day care opportunities. In order to render quality services to applicants participating in the Plan, we recognize the need to expand services by extending the hours of day care facilities, and, in many cases, establishing weekend child care services. Many applicants will be traveling great distances to jobs in the suburbs — jobs that will require working weekends and/or late evening hours. The District is interested in developing cooperative arrangements with centers which may assist and play an important role in our regional jobs effort.

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important city
in the world
and
we're proud of it."

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr.

D.C. is business.

Write:

Curtis McClinton, Jr.
Deputy Mayor for Economic Development
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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6/2/86 S1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

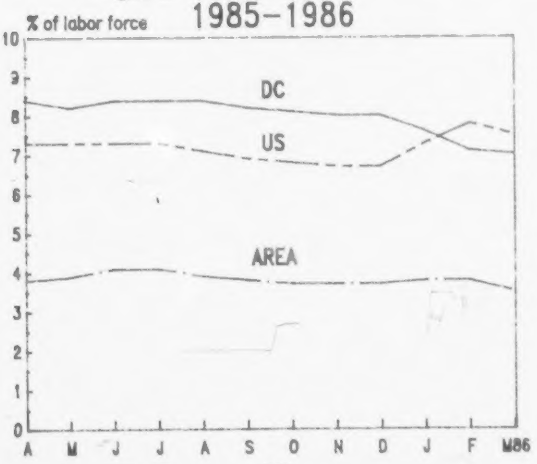
A LABOR-MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MARCH MAY 16, 1986

D.C. Unemployment Continues Plunge Rate Drops to 7.0 %

— Jobs Expand Again

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
MARCH
1985–1986



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate declined for the third consecutive month in March, 1986 to 7.0 percent. Since reaching a plateau in December, 1985, the City's jobless rate has fallen a full percentage point. Fueled by rising industry employment, in the District and the Area, District resident employment rose by 1,800 over the month to 296,600. The expansion of the job base also contributed to lowering unemployment in the District. Between February and March, unemployment in the District declined from 22,600 to 22,300. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment declined from 7.8 percent in February, 1986 to 7.5 percent in March, 1986.

The strong over-the-year gains in industry employment, in particular in the private sector, has contributed to the overall improvement in the employment

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Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE Department of
Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING

March 1986 a/

	March b/ 1986	February c/ 1986	March 1985	February 1985	Net Change From February 1986	Net Change From March 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	318,900	317,400	317,600	316,100	1,500	1,300
Total Employment	296,600	294,800	289,400	288,400	1,800	7,200
Total Unemployment	22,300	22,600	28,200	27,700	- 300	- 5,900
Unemployment Rate d/	7.0	7.1	8.9	8.8	- 0.1	- 1.9
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,984,800	1,964,300	1,928,800	1,913,800	20,500	56,000
Total Employment	1,916,300	1,890,600	1,854,100	1,837,300	25,700	62,200
Total Unemployment	68,500	73,700	74,700	76,500	- 5,200	-6,200
Unemployment Rate d/	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	- 0.3	- 0.4
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,665,900	1,646,900	1,611,200	1,597,700	19,000	54,700
Total Employment	1,619,700	1,595,800	1,564,700	1,548,900	23,900	55,000
Total Unemployment	46,200	51,100	46,600	48,900	- 4,900	- 400
Unemployment Rate d/	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	- 0.3	- 0.1

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Revised.

d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

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situation of District residents. Since March, 1985, an additional 7,200 District residents have found jobs. The growing economy has also contributed to the decline in the jobless rate over the year. Between March, 1985 and March, 1986, the jobless rate in the District fell from 8.9 percent to 7.0 percent. This is the sharpest drop in the jobless rate since December, 1984, when the rate fell 2.1 percentage points over the year. The March, 1986 jobless rate represents another prerecessionary low. The previous March low was eleven years ago (March, 1975), when the March jobless rate was 7.1 percent. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted rate was unchanged over the year at 7.5 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

As a result of increasing employment and decreasing unemployment, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates declined over the month to 3.5 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively. After falling by 4,800 in February, Area employment rebounded strongly in March, increasing by 25,700 to 1,916,300. Suburban employment also rebounded from a decline in February, rising by 23,900 between February and March to 1,619,700. Since January, 1986, unemployment in the Area and Suburbs has declined by 7,100 and 5,400. The majority of this declined occurred between February and March, when Area unemployment fell by 5,200 to 68,500 and Suburban unemployment fell by 4,900 to 46,200.

Since March, 1985, the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents has shown modest improvement. Between March, 1985 and March, 1986, the Area jobless rate fell from 3.9 percent to 3.5 percent; while the Suburban jobless rate fell from 2.9 percent to 2.8 percent. In the Area, employment increased by 62,200 over the year to 1,916,300. Suburban employment also showed significant gains over the year, rising from 1,564,700 to 1,619,700. Between March, 1985 and March, 1986, Area joblessness fell by 6,200, with over 95 percent of the declined attributed to declining joblessness in the District. Suburban joblessness was down slightly over the year, falling from 46,600 to 46,200.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Mar. a/ 1986	Feb. b/ 1986	Mar. 1985
Washington, D.C.	7.0	7.1	8.9
Alexandria City	4.4	4.8	4.5
Fairfax City	3.0	3.1	4.2
Falls Church City	4.8	4.8	3.9
Manassas City	3.0	3.8	3.2
Manassas Park City	2.1	2.1	2.3
Arlington County	3.4	3.9	3.3
Fairfax County	2.7	3.0	2.5
Prince William County	2.5	3.0	2.5
Loudoun County	2.4	2.9	2.6
Stafford County	2.7	3.9	2.6
Montgomery County	2.1	2.3	2.4
Prince Georges County	2.9	3.1	3.2
Frederick County	3.7	4.8	4.3
Calvert County	3.9	4.4	4.1
Charles County	2.6	2.6	2.8

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

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Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1984 1/

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
January	1,859,200	1,770,400	88,800	4.8
February	1,864,100	1,779,500	84,600	4.5
March	1,878,700	1,796,700	82,000	4.4
April	1,889,400	1,813,000	76,400	4.0
May	1,912,200	1,834,400	77,800	4.1
June	1,951,500	1,866,400	85,100	4.4
July	1,973,000	1,886,500	86,500	4.4
August	1,973,100	1,892,600	80,500	4.1
September	1,943,200	1,866,400	76,800	4.0
October	1,957,000	1,878,400	78,600	4.0
November	1,957,600	1,884,400	73,200	3.7
December	1,973,600	1,896,100	77,500	3.9
Annual Averages	1,927,700	1,847,100	80,600	4.2

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1985.

**The Washington, D.C. MSA includes: the District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montgomery, and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,984 in March, 1986--down 1,240 from February, 1986. In March,1986, 58.2 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 23.8 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.1 weeks for all claimants in March, up 0.4 week from the previous month. Over the month, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased from 9.3 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.2 weeks to 10.4 weeks.

Since March, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,762. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 9.6 weeks in March, 1985 to 10.1 weeks in March, 1986. The increase in the median duration of the current spell of the insured unemployment was due to an increase in the duration of joblessness among both males and females. Since March, 1985, the length of the current spell of insured unemployment for females increased from 9.7 weeks to 10.4 weeks, and that for males increased from 9.6 weeks to 9.9 weeks.

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
March 1986

Duration and Sex	Mar. b/ 1986	Feb. c/ 1986	Mar. 1985
Total	9,984	11,224	11,746
1-2 Weeks	1,322	1,641	1,690
3-4 Weeks	1,140	1,456	1,579
5-14 Weeks	4,453	4,842	5,052
15-26 Weeks	3,069	3,285	3,425
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.1	9.7	9.6
Males	9.9	9.3	9.6
Females	10.4	10.2	9.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
March 1986

	Mar. b/ 1986	Feb. c/ 1986	Mar. 1985
Total	9,984	11,224	11,746
Sex			
Male	5,806	6,473	6,379
Female	4,178	4,751	5,367
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,111	2,416	2,608
Clerical & Sales	2,372	2,588	2,970
Service	2,202	2,611	2,405
Farm, Fish, Forest	118	124	99
Processing	52	60	49
Machine Trade	173	178	180
Benchwork	85	77	89
Structural	1,616	1,888	1,259
Misc. & INA	1,192	1,282	2,087

---

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

b/ Preliminary

c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Jobs in the District totalled 635,200 during March, 1986--this level represents a new job record for the month of March. Between February and March of this year, 3,100 jobs were added to the City's economy. The private sector accounted for seventy-one percent of this over-the-month increase with 2,200 new jobs. The Services industry contributed fifty-nine percent with 1,300 jobs, followed by Construction (600 jobs) and Manufacturing and Retail Trade, each with 100 jobs. Hotels and Other Lodging Places was the leading component in the Services industry with 600 new jobs, followed by Business Services (400 jobs) and Other Services (300 jobs). All other industries remained unchanged over the month with the exception of Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, which experienced a loss of 100 jobs. Government job growth (900 jobs) was nearly evenly divided between

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CHANGES IN
THE ECONOMY

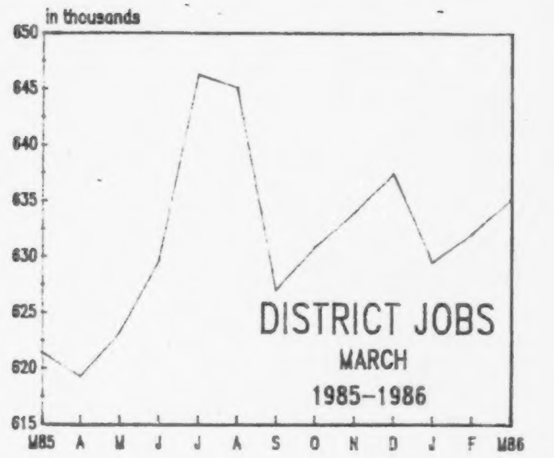
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	March b/ 1986	February c/ 1986	March 1985	March b/ 1986	February c/ 1986	March 1985
TOTAL	635.2	632.1	621.4	1,956.3	1,936.6	1,867.1
Total Private Sector	373.0	370.8	361.3	1,391.4	1,375.5	1,312.3
Manufacturing	15.4	15.3	14.7	84.5	83.9	79.7
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.2	40.8	38.8
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.3	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.9	22.7	21.3
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.9	14.7	14.6
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.3	43.1	41.0
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.1	12.0	11.5	31.4	31.3	29.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.4	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.5	11.9	13.6	114.3	108.6	104.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.6	24.6	25.7	86.9	86.9	85.6
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7	4.7	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.8	36.0	35.2
All Transportation	8.6	8.6	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	16.0	16.0	16.6	46.4	46.2	45.5
Trade	64.6	64.6	62.1	390.2	388.2	368.6
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.2	72.9	72.1	68.7
Retail	55.3	55.2	52.8	317.3	316.1	299.9
General Merchandise	5.3	5.2	5.1	39.5	38.9	36.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.2	43.3	40.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.4	34.9	33.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3	22.3	22.0
Eating and Drinking Places	27.3	27.1	26.0	103.5	102.6	97.6
All Other Retail	22.7	22.9	21.8	73.4	74.0	69.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.4	34.5	34.3	110.4	109.1	103.8
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	20.9	20.8	20.5
All Other	27.3	27.4	27.2	89.5	88.3	83.3
Services	221.3	220.0	210.8	604.1	597.7	569.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.6	13.0	12.6	30.3	29.6	28.1
Personal Services	3.8	3.9	4.1	23.0	22.9	22.6
Business Services	47.2	46.8	43.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.3	30.4	30.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.9	21.9	20.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.3	29.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.1	73.8	70.7	550.8	545.2	518.6
Government	262.2	261.3	260.1	564.9	561.0	554.8
Federal Government	211.3	210.9	211.2	358.0	357.6	357.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	206.9	203.4	197.7
D.C. Government	45.8	45.3	44.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



the Federal (400 jobs) and District (500 jobs) Governments.

Compared to a year ago (March, 1985 to March, 1986) 13,800 more jobs were created in the City--a growth rate of 2.2 percent. Jobs in the private sector accounted for eighty-five percent of the over-the-year growth. The Services industry led the yearly thrust with 10,500 new jobs, principally in Business Services (3,800 jobs) and Other Services (3,400 jobs). The other major contributor to the over-the-year private sector expansion was Retail Trade (2,500 jobs). Government added 2,100 jobs over the past year with the District Government contributing 1,800 jobs, eighty-six percent of the total.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

After a small decline in February, Suburban employment resumed its rapid expansion and added 16,600 new jobs, bringing total Suburban employment to 1,321,100. This over-the-month increase was spurred by 13,700 additional private sector jobs, reflecting a large seasonal increase in Construction employment (5,100 jobs) and continued growth in Services (5,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,400 jobs). The growth in Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,000 jobs) was concentrated in Retail Trade with 1,100 jobs. Eating and Drinking Places was the major growth component in Retail Trade with 700 jobs followed by General Merchandise Stores with 500 jobs. Over the past two months, State and Local Government (3,000 jobs) has been the

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SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

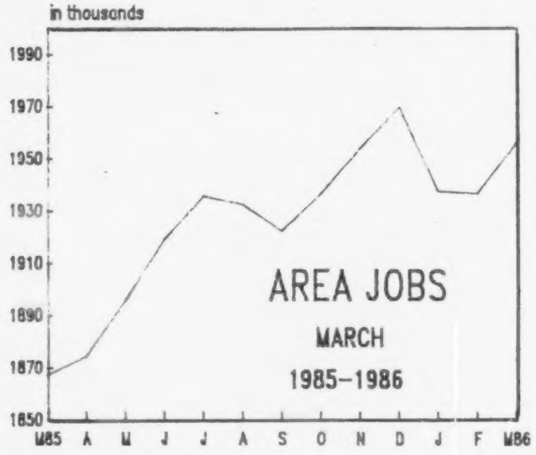
The Department of Employment Services is offering employers in the District an opportunity to participate in the Current Employment Statistics Survey. CES is one of the most important national and local economic statistical series producted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Job Service agencies in each state and the District.

To insure your firm is counted in this monthly census of employment call:

639–1633

sole contributor to the monthly expansion of public sector employment in the Suburbs.

Between March, 1985 and March, 1986, Suburban jobs grew at a rate of 6.1 percent, adding 75,400 jobs to the Suburban economy. Eighty-nine percent of the growth was concentrated in the private sector with 67,400 jobs. The Services industry led all industries with an increase of 24,300 jobs. Wholesale/Retail Trade (19,100 jobs) and Construction (11,100 jobs) also contributed significantly. In the public sector, State and Local Government was the strongest growth component, contributing 7,300 new jobs, while the Federal Government added 800 jobs over the year.

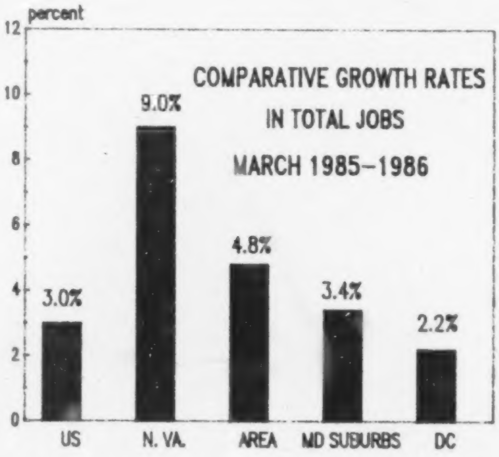


JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

With jobs growing in both the District and the Suburbs during March, 1986, employment in the Washington Metropolitan Area totalled 1,956,300--19,700 more than in February. Eighty percent of these new jobs occurred in the private sector. Monthly growth leaders were Services (6,400 jobs), Construction (5,700 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,000 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,300 jobs). In the public sector, State and Local Government (3,500 jobs) contributed ninety percent of the total growth, while the Federal Government added 400 jobs.

Over the past year (March, 1985 to March, 1986) Area jobs have expanded by 4.8 percent, resulting in 89,200 more jobs. The Area's Services industry added 34,800 jobs--a growth rate of 6.1 percent. All Other Services was the major component with 32,200 new jobs over the year. Wholesale/Retail Trade added 21,600 jobs with Retail Trade (17,400 jobs) contributing eighty-one percent of the total.

Eating and Drinking Places (5,900 jobs) and General Merchandise Stores (3,200 jobs) were the major growth components in Retail Trade. Public sector growth was dominated by State and Local Government with 9,200 new jobs over the year, while the Federal Government added 900 jobs.



LMI TID BIT

If the Capital Beltway was a city, "its commerical construction would rank it alongside the totals of Milwaukee, Birmingham, Baton Rouge, and Honolulu combined." This observation was made recently by Neal Peirce and Robert Guskind in an article in Bell Atlantic's Spring Quarterly entiled, "The Mid-Atlantic's Suburban Growth Boom: At What Cost?"

D.C. ON THE GROW

CITY INAGURATATES FIRST INDUSTRIAL PARK

Mayor Marion Barry Jr., on April 21st opened the Capital City Business and Industrial Park, the first such complex sponsored by the District of Columbia Government. The inauguration for this historic park, at W Street and Brentwood Road, N.E., also included a groundbreaking for the park's first tenant, the Washington Beef Company.

In celebrating the openings, Mayor Barry said: "Capital City Business and Industrial Park is a major component of my administration's industrial development strategy. It is a landmark in the city's economic development program and evidence of our aggressive approach to expanding and diversifying the city's industrial base. Further, this park is representative of our commitment to create and retain blue-collar jobs, and to upgrade and develop under used land."

The park can accommodate up to 10 facilities and is expected to create more than 1,000 jobs. Its strategic location, within minutes of Interstate Routes 295, 395, and 95 by way of New York Avenue (Route 50), facilitates access and distribution. The park is also adjacent to the major rail lines entering the city, and within walking distance of the Rhode Island Avenue Metro Station.

Washington Beef Company is relocating from the Capital City Market, where the company was founded 40 years ago. The company is developing a new, 43,000-square-foot refrigerated warehouse and distribution center. The center is being funded with D.C. Industrial Revenue Bonds through First American Bank of Washington, and an additional loan from the Mayor's Community Development Block Grant Program. Washington Beef officials estimate that their new facility will employ 125 persons.

In remarks at the groundbreaking, Deputy Mayor for Economic Development Curtis McClinton Jr., said: "The park's development shows the District Government's capability for intra-agency coordination." Agencies under the Deputy Mayor's jurisdiction and contributors to the city's industrial initiative program are: the Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED); the Department of Employment Services (DOES); the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD); the Office of Planning (OP); the Minority Business Opportunity Commission (MBOC), and the Office of Cable Television.

The park offers individually tailored sites from 1.5 to 6.3 acres; attractive landscapes; all utilities; free recruitment and training services; project financing assistance; and a team of professional D.C. Government staff available for procedural and technical assistance. A brochure describing the park is available from the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development, 727-6365, or from the Office of Business and Economic Development, (202) 727-6600.

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US IN '86**

MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM

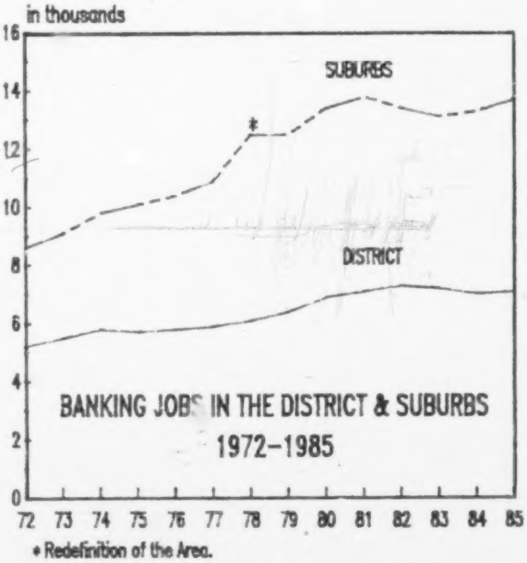
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BANKING

The banking industry, in the District and the Area, is entering into the an era of fundamental change that will redirect the way the industry does business and, perhaps, even the type of products that it markets. These changes will undoubtedly have an impact on the number of District and Area residents who have banking jobs. This profile has been developed to serve as a benchmark to measure the employment changes introduced by legislation authorizing regional banking.

For purposes of this profile, the banking industry is defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual in Major Group 60 as "... institutions which are enganged in deposit banking or closely related functions, including fiduciary activities." Included in SIC 60 are: federal reserve banks; commercial and stock savings banks; mutual savings banks; trust companies not engaged in deposit banking and establishments performing functions closely related to banking. The Department of Employment Services, as a part of its Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program, has been tracking employment in the banking industry in the District and the Metropolitan Area, since 1972.

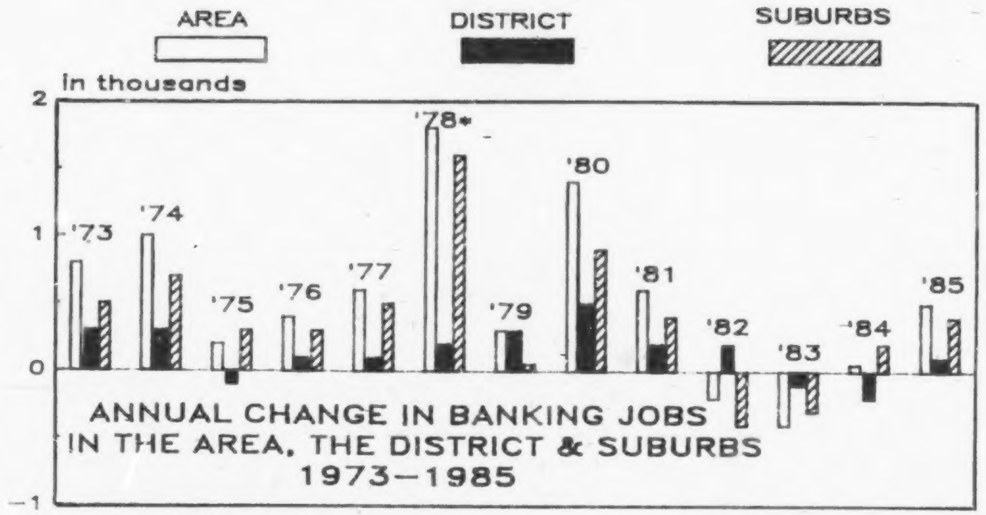
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY:

During 1985, there were 20,800 jobs in the Area's banking industry, about two thirds of them in the Suburbs and the remainder in the District. Last year, the banking industry contributed about one percent of all Area, District, and Suburban jobs. Thus, the banking industry is a relatively small contributor to the Area's jobs base. Over the thirteen year period covered by this profile, the banking industry has added 7,000 new jobs, over fifty percent higher than the 1972 employment-base. A little more than seventy percent of these new banking jobs were in the Suburbs. During the study period, employment growth in the banking industry in the Area (3.9 percent annually) was approximately equal to the growth in total employment (4.0 percent annually



In the District, however, banking jobs grew substantially faster than all jobs (2.8 percent per year vs. 0.8 percent per year). Despite most new banking jobs being created in the Suburbs, the growth rate in Suburban banking employment (4.6 percent annually) was significanly below the growth in total Suburban employment (6.6 percent annually).

It should be noted that a large proportion of the Suburban banking jobs were added in 1978. Based on commuting patterns from the 1980 Census, the Census Bureau refined the Washington, D.C. SMSA to include two additional counties in Maryland, Calvert and Frederick, and one additional county in Virginia, Stafford. Starting in 1978, the CES data for the Washington Area



ANNUAL CHANGE IN BANKING JOBS IN THE AREA, THE DISTRICT & SUBURBS 1973–1985

* Redefinition of Area.

was revised to reflect this definational change in the geographic boundaries of the Washington Area. Thus, as much as one-fifth of the Suburban banking growth may be attributed to this change in definition. It should also be noted that the CES data used in this profile does not include rather large "international banks" in the District, such as the World Bank and the Import-Export Bank (they do not accept deposits).

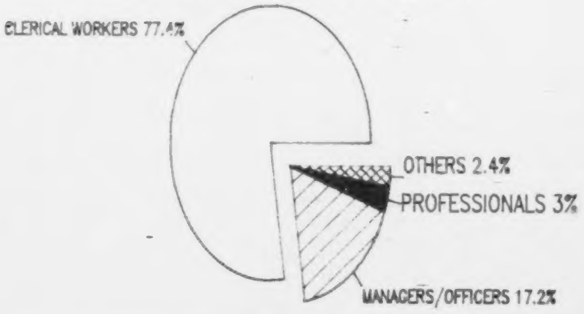
BANKS IN THE DISTRICT:

In March of last year (1985), there were 55 banks in the District of Columbia, employing 7,107 people, who on average earned $1,912 per month or the equivalent of $22,944 a year. This data is taken from the ES-202 Program, which is derived from quarterly reports on employers covered by the District's Unemployment Insurance Act. The Department does not maintain similar data for Suburban employers. As of March of last year, the ten largest banks ranked according to the number of employees working in the District were:

1. Riggs National Bank
2. American Security Bank
3. National Bank of Washington
4. First American Bank N.A.
5. National Savings and Trust Co.
6. Madison National Bank
7. D.C. National Bank
8. Security National
9. American Express
10. McLachlen National Bank

Together these ten banks employed 90 percent of all workers who worked in District banks.

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN IN BANKING WASHINGTON METRO AREA



BANKING OCCUPATIONS:

In 1981, nearly 8 of every 10 workers in the banking industry in the Washington Area was a clerical worker with managers and officers making up the bulk of the remaining workers. This occupatonal profile was developed by LMIR as a part of its ongoing Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program, which surveys all local industries in a three year cycle. Listed below are the twenty most numerous banking occupations. Tellers, not surprisingly, constitute over 31 percent of all bank jobs.

20 MOST NUMERIOUS BANKING JOBS
IN THE WASHINGTON AREA

PERCENT OF ALL BANKING JOBS	(%)
TELLERS	31.6
MANAGERS/OFFICERS	17.2
GENERAL CLERK	7.0
CLERICAL SUPERVISOR	6.5
NEW-ACCOUNTS TELLER	6.0
SECRETARY	3.4
PROOF MACHINE OPERATOR	2.3
ACCOUNTING CLERK	1.4
STATEMENT CLERK	1.3
MESSENGER	1.3
TYPIST	1.3
ACCOUNTANTS/AUDITORS	1.1
CHECKING CLERKS	1.1
COLLECTOR	1.1
CREDIT CLERK	1.1
LOAN CLOSER	1.0
JANITOR	0.9
COMPUTER OPERATOR	0.9
FILE CLERK	0.9
MAIL CLERK	0.7

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics Program (OES). Above occupation represent 89.1% of all banking jobs in the Area.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK:

As a part of the Department's industry and occupational projections program, staff economists projected a 2.3 percent annual growth rate for the Area's banking industry between 1980 and 1990. Since the end of the 1981-82 recession, banking employment has increased only 1.2 percent per year. All of this growth, though, occurred between 1984 and 1985, when banking employment increased 2.5 percent over the year. Over the remainder of the decade the implementation of regional banking may have a profound affect on the industry's employment base. The expectation is that the expansion of regional banking will create additional jobs. For example, the new D.C. Banking Law requires new banks to create 200 new banking jobs in the District. Thus, five new regional banks would add a gross of 1,000 jobs in the District alone. However, regional banks might attempt to caputure economies of scale by consolidating and centralizing all regional "back-room" operations, such as accounting, data processing, check clearance, or other support operations.

Such activities could be located in relatively inexpensive facilities in industrial parks or near regional headquarters that may, or may not, be in the Washington Area. Thus, the regionalization of banking may or may not lead to a maximization of employment in the District or the Area. The positive impact of the banking changes may be derived more from the expansion of loanable funds and the availability of additional risk capital to expand new firms in the Area, than from increased employment.

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

BANKING EMPLOYMENT IN THE AREA, DISTRICT & SUBURBS: 1972-1985
(in thousands)

	AREA	DISTRICT	SUBURBS
1972	13.8	5.2	8.6
1973	14.6	5.5	9.1
1974	15.6	5.8	9.8
1975	15.8	5.7	10.1
1976	16.2	5.8	10.4
1977	16.8	5.9	10.9
1978*	18.3	6.1	12.2
1979	18.9	6.4	12.5
1980	20.3	6.9	13.4
1981	20.9	7.1	13.8
1982	20.7	7.3	13.4
1983	20.3	7.2	13.1
1984	20.3	7.0	13.3
1985	20.8	7.1	13.7
CHANGE....	7.0	1.9	5.1
% CHANGE..	50.7%	36.5%	59.3%
ANNUAL % CHANGE....	3.9%	2.8%	4.6%

Source: Wage & Salary Employment.
* Change in definition of Area to include Frederick & Calvert Counties in Maryland and Stafford County in Virginia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

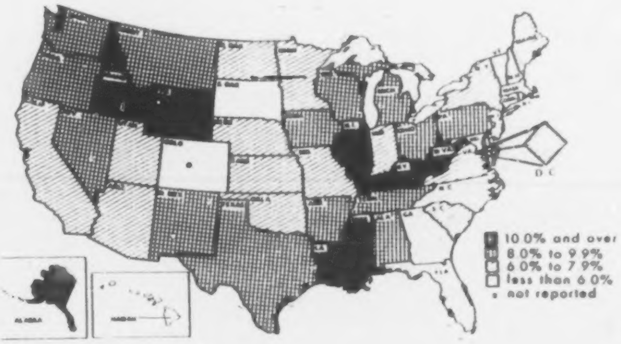
In February, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 262 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate at 3.8 percent was unchanged from January, the ninth lowest rate of the areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 3.8 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 3.5 percent, up from 3.3 percent posted in January. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.8 percent unemployment rate. This was up 0.2 percentage point from January. The Richmond-Petersburg Areas, 110 miles south of Washington, had a February jobless rate of 4.9 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three and a half years.

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary rate of 7.2 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 30th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down six positions from January, when it registered the 24th highest rate. Virginia's rate at 6.0 percent was down from 6.1 percent in January. Maryland's rate was up from 4.9 percent to 5.1

percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 39th and 46th, respectively, among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Eight states, Louisiana (13.2 percent); West Virginia (13.1 percent); Kentucky (12.5 percent); Alaska (11.5 percent); Mississippi (11.2 percent); Wyoming (10.3 percent); Idaho (10.2 percent) and Illinois (10.1 percent), registered double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.8 percent unchanged from January. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates from February, eleven had declines of 1.0 percentage point or more (including the District of Columbia). The largest declines were in West Virginia (3.9 percentage points) and Indiana (2.4 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased one percentage point or more over the year in Idaho, Louisiana, and Texas and in excess of 2.0 percentage points in Wyoming.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1986



UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the eighteenth highest jobless rate at 7.2 percent in February, 1986. This position was down two notches from January. The average unemployment rate for all 25 selected cities was 8.9 percent. Of the 25 cities, 18 posted lower jobless rates, six recorded higher rates, and one (Dayton, Ohio) was unchanged over the year.

Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest jobless rate at 4.7 percent. The city of Boston has had the lowest rate for eight consecutive months. Gary, Indiana, whose jobless rate was 18.1 percent in January (rate not available when January ALS went to press) and 17.0 percent in February, posted the largest (6.7 percentage points) over-the-year decline. The steepest over-the-year increases were in Houston, Texas (1.9 percentage points) and Dallas, Texas (1.5 percentage points).

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	February	
	1986	1985
1. Gary, IN	17.0	23.7
2. Newark, NJ	12.2	13.1
3. Cleveland, OH	11.9	12.1
4. Buffalo, NY	11.9	10.6
5. Dayton, OH	11.0	11.0
6. Detroit, MI	10.9	12.1
7. New Orleans, LA	10.7	10.6
8. Houston, TX	10.3	8.4
9. Chicago, IL	9.6	8.9
10. Birmingham, AL	8.4	10.5
11. Cincinnati, OH	8.4	9.4
12. Pittsburgh, PA	8.4	9.9
13. New York, NY	8.4	9.6
14. St. Louis, MO	8.0	9.0
15. Los Angeles, CA	8.0	7.5
16. Milwaukee, WI	7.9	8.3
17. Miami, FL	7.6	8.9
18. Baltimore, MD	7.3	7.8
19. District of Columbia	**7.2**	**8.8**
20. Columbus, OH	6.9	7.5
21. Salt Lake City, UT	6.7	7.4
22. Dallas, TX	6.7	5.2
23. Philadelphia, PA	6.5	7.5
24. Atlanta, GA	6.5	7.7
25. Boston, MA	4.7	4.8

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

JOB SERVICE CENTER RECEIVES AWARDS

☆☆☆☆☆

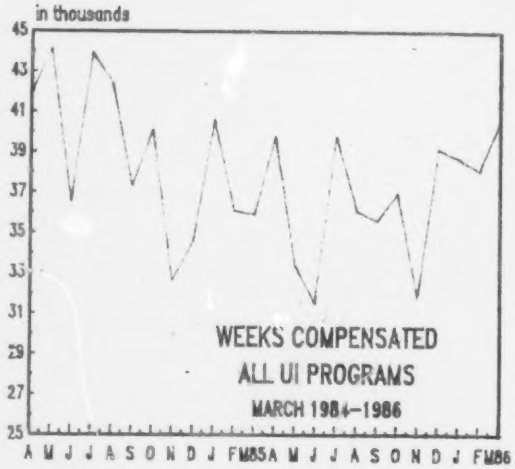
The Department of Employment Services' Washington-Highland Center, in Ward 8, received two awards for "outstanding performance" from the U.S. Department of Labor. William Haltigan, Regional Administrator for the U.S. Department of Labor, presented the awards to Center Manager Harold Staten for the Center achieving the highest rank in the city for providing placement assistance and unemployment compensation services to jobless workers. Floyd S. Goff, Acting Director, of the Department of Employment Services and Councilmember Wilhelmina Rolark (D-Ward 8) joined in the presentation at 8th and Xenia Streets, S.E.

The Washington-Highland Employment Services Center, the smallest of the city's five employment centers, achieved the highest proportion of job placements in the city, 96 percent of the assigned goal. The center also recorded the highest percentage of "first pays"--the initial payment of unemployment benefits. Ninety-three percent of payments were issued to claimants within the federal standard of 14 days. In the category of unemployment compensation, all five employment centers substantially exceeded the Labor Department's standard of 87 percent initial payments within 14 days. In 1980, the District of Columbia ranked 49th in the nation in processing interstate claims. Currently, the city ranks seventh in the nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $6.4 million for unemployment compensation benefits in March, 1986--nine percent above last month, and 24 percent above March of last year. It was also the highest monthly outlay since May, 1984. The number of weeks compensated for joblessness rose from 38,000 last month to 40,600 in March as did the average weekly benefit amount paid--from $155 to $159. Both of these measures were contributing factors to the rise in the outlay. The change from $206 to $250 in the maximum weekly benefit amount, effective January, 1986, continues to be reflected in increased weekly benefit payments and total outlays. Compared to March, 1985 the weekly average paid to claimants during the month in the State UI Program rose from $142 to $157. The all-program average jumped from $145 to $159. Similarly, jobless weeks compensated last March in the State UI Program totalled 31,900, but climbed to 37,600 in March of the this year. In the total program, the relative rise from 35,900 to 40,600 was not as great, as compensated weeks in the Federal and Ex-Serviceperson Programs decreased from March of 1985.



The quarterly program measures mirrored the increases seen in monthly comparisons. The first quarter 1986 benefit outlay was $18.2 million--11.6 percent above the $16.3 million the first quarter of 1985. Jobless weeks compensated rose 4.3 percent from 112,600 to 117,400 over the year. The average weekly benefit payment was up 10 percent to $155 in the current quarter. The average weekly benefit amount associated with the new $250 maximum weekly benefit amount is expected to

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
March 1986

				% Change From	
	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985	February 1986	March 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,870	3,153	2,742	- 9.0	+ 4.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,563	37,620	35,145	+ 5.2	+ 12.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,575	35,200	31,855	+ 6.7	+ 18.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,898,549	$5,413,239	$4,527,178	+ 9.0	+ 30.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$156.98	$153.79	$142.12	+ 2.1	+ 10.5
Number of First Payments	1,817	2,119	1,505	- 14.3	+ 20.7
Number of Final Payments	981	811	744	+ 21.0	+ 31.9
Total Beneficiaries	10,498	10,439	9,301	+ 0.6	+ 12.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	188	139	153	+ 35.3	+ 22.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,652	2,503	3,619	+ 6.0	- 26.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,572	2,413	3,484	+ 6.6	- 26.2
Total Benefits Paid	$464,129	$425,699	$591,751	+ 9.0	- 21.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$180.45	$176.42	$169.85	+ 2.3	+ 6.2
Number of First Payments	167	166	167	+ 0.6	0.0
Number of Final Payments	63	94	97	- 33.0	- 35.1
Total Beneficiaries	738	734	1,020	+ 0.5	- 27.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	68	56	54	+ 21.4	+ 25.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	639	551	710	+ 16.0	- 10.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	477	445	558	+ 7.2	- 14.5
Total Benefits Paid	$ 84,302	$ 76,430	$ 91,173	+ 10.3	- 7.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$176.73	$171.75	$163.39	+ 2.9	+ 8.2
Number of First Payments	49	29	45	+ 69.0	+ 8.9
Number of Final Payments	39	30	34	+ 30.0	+ 14.7
Total Beneficiaries	144	137	171	+ 5.1	- 15.8
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,126	3,348	2,949	- 6.6	+ 6.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,854	40,674	39,474	+ 5.4	+ 8.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,624	38,058	35,897	+ 6.7	+ 13.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,446,980	$5,915,368	$5,210,102	+ 9.0	+ 23.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.70	$155.43	$145.14	+ 2.1	+ 9.3
Number of First Payments	2,033	2,314	1,717	- 12.1	+ 18.4
Number of Final Payments	1,083	935	875	+ 15.8	+ 23.8
Total Beneficiaries	11,380	11,310	10,492	+ 0.6	+ 8.5

---

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

peak between $170 and $174 during the middle of the year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of March, 1986 increased $8.40. Average Weekly Hours rose 1.7 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased 25¢ over the month.

Weekly Earnings in Stone, Clay, and Glass Products had the largest over-the-month increase, rising by $74.57. Average Weekly Hours were up 5.3 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 69¢ an hour, due to an increase in overtime.

The most significant decrease occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings dropped $4.24. Average Weekly Hours, however, showed a slight increase of 0.3 hours. Hourly Earnings, on the other hand, decreased 22¢ an hour. The decrease in Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings was due to a decline in overtime hours.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area declined 0.6 percent to 329.1 (1967=100), during the two months ending in March, 1986. For the 12-month period ending in March, the local CPI-U rose 3.1 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also decreased 0.6 percent from January to March. The March level of 330.5 (1967=100) was 2.5 percent higher than in March, 1985.

The decrease in the CPI-U over the past two months represents the first index decline since January, 1985. Declines

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
March 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	410.03	401.63	397.84	39.2	37.5	38.7	10.46	10.71	10.28
Durable Goods	387.69	365.69	354.03	41.2	37.7	40.6	9.41	9.70	8.72
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	392.84	318.27	373.89	42.7	37.4	44.3	9.20a/	8.51c/	8.44e/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	407.77	405.59	364.49	42.3	41.9	41.0	9.64	9.68a/	8.89b/
Other Durable Goods	368.95	347.12	340.73	39.8	34.3	39.3	9.27d/	10.12c/	8.67
Non-durable Goods	428.98	433.43	436.67	37.4	37.3	37.1	11.47	11.62	11.77
Food & Kindred Products	424.13	439.27	568.10	37.7	38.6	38.0	11.25	11.38f/	14.95g/
Printing & Publishing	457.50	461.74	443.44	36.6	36.3	36.8	12.50c/	12.72a/	12.05a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	307.44	304.50	309.58	40.4	40.6	37.8	7.61a/	7.50	8.19a/

	March '86	February '86	March '85
Total Production Workers	38,000	37,000	36,600

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Shorter work week
e/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees
f/ Data not comparable with previous year due to break occurring in data.
g/ Data not comparable to current year.

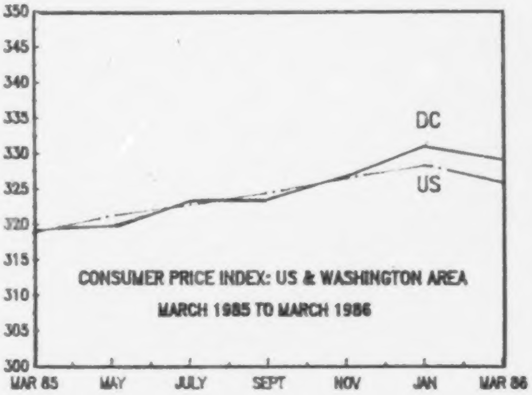
NOTE: Data reflects revision to 1985 Benchmark in energy, shelter, and apparel costs were mainly responsible for the downturn. The transportation component declined 2.4 percent, reflecting an 11.4 percent drop in motor fuel prices. Motor fuel prices are 18.8 percent below their peak level of March, 1981. Among other components of the transportation index, used car prices and airline fares also declined, while automobile insurance and maintenance and repairs costs rose significantly.

The housing index declined 0.3 percent. Fuel oil prices dropped sharply. Shelter costs declined moderately, reflecting moderate decreases in homeowners' and renters' costs. These declines were partially offset by higher prices for housefurnishings other than appliances.

The index for apparel and upkeep declined 0.9 percent, reflecting lower prices for boys' and women's apparel.

Food and beverage prices decreased 0.2 percent. Prices of grocery store foods declined 0.5 percent, as a result of sharply lower prices for fresh vegetables and moderately lower prices for fish, beef, and processed vegetables. Prices of foods consumed away from home rose 0.4 percent, while prices of alcoholic beverages declined 0.4 percent.

Among other categories of consumer spending, entertainment costs decreased 0.3 percent. The costs of medical care services rose 1.2 percent.



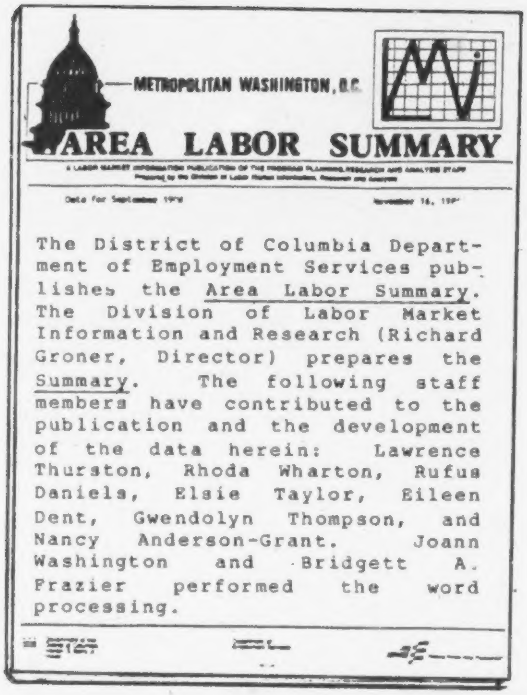
WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	March 1986	Percent Change	
		Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	326.0	-0.7	2.3
Washington Area	329.1	-0.6	3.1
Food & Beverage	323.2	-0.2	3.3
Housing	350.9	-0.3	4.5
Apparel & Upkeep	216.3	-0.9	-4.7
Transportation	307.0	-2.4	0.2
Medical Care	448.2	1.4	7.7
Entertainment	266.3	-0.3	3.7
Other Goods & Services	263.4	0.0	1.3
Special Index:			
Energy b/	175.9	-8.2	- 6.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

Tips To Help You In Placing A Job Order

To screen out unsuitable and unqualified applicants before you see them, we need to know . . .

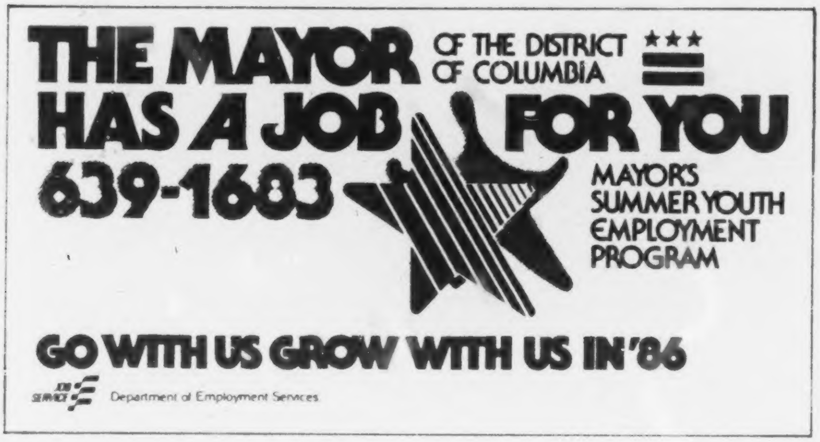
1. What openings you have and how many referrals you want to see.
2. Duration of the job (full-time, part-time, temporary, etc.)
3. Description of work to be done.
4. Where the employee will work.
5. Education, special skills or experience required.
6. Hours of work, shift, rate of pay and fringe benefits.
7. Exact location of the interview and directions for reaching it.
8. Name of person to see.
9. Special referrals desired (veterans, trainees, handicapped, WIN applicants, etc.).
10. Any other facts pertinent to your operation or needs.

After the Interview:

- If you hire the pre-screened individual we send you please tell us promptly. We will then stop referring people for the job. It also keeps our computerized JOB BANK current on a daily basis.

JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the ***Employer Services Center*** *at 639-1608*



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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

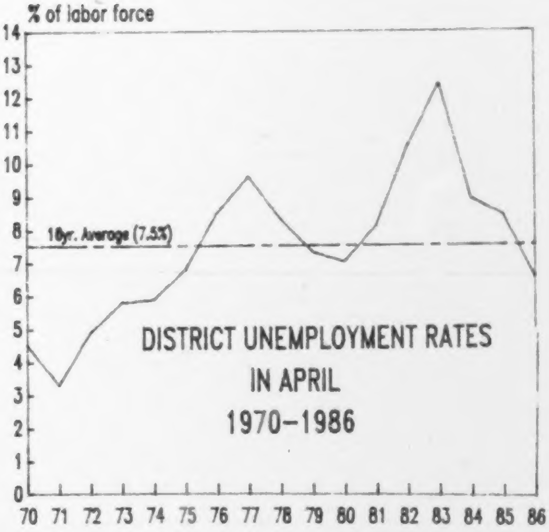
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR APRIL 1986 JUNE 27, 1986

D.C. Unemployment Rate 6.5% Lowest April Rate in 12 Years

D.C. Jobs Grow 3.6% Over The Year



DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN APRIL 1970–1986

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate dropped 0.4 percentage point in April, 1986 to 6.5 percent. Since January, 1986 the City's jobless rate has declined steadily, falling 1.1 percentage points. With the growth in employment opportunities in the District and the Area, District resident employment increased by 2,500 over the month. The over-the-month growth in resident employment of 0.8 percent is slightly higher than the 0.5 percent March-to-April growth in employment registered between 1970 and 1985. A drop in the level of unemployment also contributed to the decline in the rate over the month. Between March and April, 1986, total unemployment in the District fell from 22,200 to 20,900. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate fell from 7.5 percent in March, 1986 to 7.1 percent in April, 1986.

Between April, 1985 and April, 1986, the District's jobless rate dropped 1.9 per-

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Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
April 1986 a/

	April b/ 1986	March c/ 1986	April 1985	March 1985	Net Change From March 1986	Net Change From April 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	321,300	320,000	314,000	317,600	1,300	7,300
Total Employed	300,300	297,800	287,700	289,400	2,500	12,600
Total Unemployed	20,900	22,200	26,300	28,200	- 1,300	- 5,400
Unemployment Rate d/	6.5	6.9	8.4	8.9	- 0.4	- 1.9
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,009,200	1,987,900	1,931,100	1,928,800	21,300	78,100
Total Employed	1,942,800	1,919,400	1,858,300	1,854,100	23,400	84,500
Total Unemployed	66,400	68,500	72,800	74,700	- 2,100	- 6,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,688,000	1,667,900	1,617,100	1,611,200	20,100	70,900
Total Employed	1,642,400	1,621,600	1,570,600	1,564,700	20,800	71,800
Total Unemployed	45,500	46,300	46,500	46,600	- 800	- 1,000
Unemployment Rate d/	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.2

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

centage points. Thi~~s is~~ the second largest April-to-April decline in the District's jobless rate on record. The largest decline occurred between April, 1983 and April, 1984, when the rate dropped 3.4 percentage points. Strong over-the-year gains in industry employment continues to contribute to the improved labor force status of District residents. Since April, 1985, District resident employment has increased by 12,600.

As a result of a strong and growing local economy, joblessness among District residents also improved over the year. Between April, 1985 and April, 1986, joblessness in the District declined from 26,300 to 20,900. The drop in the District's jobless rate of 5.9 percentage points since April, 1983 is further evidence of the strength and growth of the local economy. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate increased slightly from 7.0 percent in April, 1985 to 7.1 percent in April, 1986.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

APRIL, 1986

	Apr. a/ 1986	Mar. b/ 1986	Apr. 1985
Washington, D.C.	6.5	6.9	8.4
Alexandria City	4.6	4.4	4.8
Fairfax City	3.2	3.1	4.4
Falls Church City	5.5	4.9	5.3
Manassas City	2.9	3.1	3.2
Manassas Park City	2.3	2.1	1.8
Arlington County	3.4	3.3	3.9
Fairfax County	2.7	2.7	2.6
Prince William County	2.4	2.6	2.4
Loudoun County	2.5	2.4	2.2
Stafford County	2.7	2.8	2.7
Montgomery County	2.1	2.1	2.3
Prince Georges County	2.9	2.9	3.2
Frederick County	2.6	3.7	4.3
Calvert County	3.2	3.8	4.1
Charles County	2.3	2.6	2.8

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

The April, 1986 unemployment rate of 6.5 percent is the lowest April rate in twelve years, when the rate was 5.9 percent. With the decline in the District's jobless rate in recent months, the City's rate is approaching levels that suggest some advances are being made against the structural unemployment problems of the City.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Like the District, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates have declined throughout 1986. The declines in their unemployment rates have been more gradual, though, than the District's. Between January, 1986 and April, 1986, the Area jobless rate dropped from 3.8 percent to 3.3 percent, while the Suburban jobless rate dropped from 3.1 percent to 2.7 percent. Over the month (March, 1986 to April, 1986) their respective rates declined 0.1 percentage point. Contributing to the over-the-month declines in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates were increases in employment of 23,400 and 20,800, respectively. As a result of these employment gains, Area and Suburban resident employment stood at 1,942,800 and 1,642,400 in April. Declining unemployment also contributed to the drop in the unemployment rate over the month. In the Area, total joblessness was 66,400 in April, 1986, down 2,100 from the previous month. Suburban joblessness was 45,500 in April, 1986, 800 fewer than in March, 1986.

With the Area in general, and the

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MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1984 1/, 2/

			Unemployed	
Month	**Labor Force**	**Employed**	**Number**	**Rate**
January	1,859,200	1,770,400	88,800	4.8
February	1,864,100	1,779,500	84,600	4.5
March	1,878,700	1,796,700	82,000	4.4
April	1,889,400	1,813,000	76,400	4.0
May	1,912,100	1,834,400	77,700	4.1
June	1,951,300	1,866,400	84,900	4.3
July	1,972,800	1,886,500	86,300	4.4
August	1,973,300	1,892,600	80,700	4.1
September	1,943,100	1,866,400	76,700	3.9
October	1,957,000	1,878,400	78,500	4.0
November	1,957,400	1,884,300	73,100	3.7
December	1,973,500	1,896,100	77,500	3.9
Annual Averages	1,927,700	1,847,100	80,600	4.2

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1985.

**The Washington, D.C. MSA includes: the District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montgomery, and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas City Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
2/ Due to a revision in the labor force statistics for the Maryland portion of the Washington, D.C. MSA, the 1984 labor force statistics for the Washington Area published in the May 16, 1986 issue of the Area Labor Summary have been revised.

Suburbs in particular, approaching full employment, the Area and Suburban employment situations improved only slightly over the year. Between April, 1985 and April, 1986, the Area jobless rate declined from 3.8 percent to 3.3 percent, while the Suburban jobless rate declined from 2.9 percent to 2.7 percent. In the Area, employment increased by 84,500 over the year--to 1,942,800. Suburban employment was up by 71,800 between April, 1985 and April, 1986. Since April, 1985, total joblessness in the Area and Suburbs has declined slightly; 6,400 in the Area and 1,000 in the Suburbs.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,251 in April, 1986--down 666 from March, 1986. In April, 1986, 57.1 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 24.9 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.3 weeks for all claimants in April, up 0.3 week from the previous month. Over the month, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased from 9.8 weeks to 10.3 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.3 weeks to 10.2 weeks.

Since April, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits increased by 138. Despite the increase in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment declined from 10.7 weeks in April, 1985 to 10.3 weeks in April, 1986. The decrease in the median duration of the current spell of the insured unemployment was due to a decrease in the duration of joblessness among both males and females. Since April, 1985, the length of the current spell of insured unemployment for females decreased from 10.7 weeks to 10.2 weeks, and that for males decreased from 10.7 weeks to 10.3 weeks.

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
April, 1986

Duration and Sex	Apr. b/ 1986	Mar. c/ 1986	Apr. 1985
Total	10,251	10,917	10,113
1-2 Weeks	1,634	1,455	1,224
3-4 Weeks	979	1,280	1,164
5-14 Weeks	4,296	4,890	4,206
15-26 Weeks	3,342	3,292	3,519
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.3	10.0	10.7
Males	10.3	9.8	10.7
Females	10.2	10.3	10.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
April, 1986

	Apr. b/ 1986	Mar. c/ 1986	Apr. 1985
Total	10,251	10,917	10,113
Sex			
Male	5,849	6,309	5,465
Female	4,402	4,608	4,648
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,344	2,391	2,344
Clerical & Sales	2,549	2,624	2,528
Service	2,109	2,374	2,071
Farm, Fish, Forest	99	127	81
Processing	38	52	38
Machine Trade	205	189	134
Benchwork	86	88	81
Structural	1,552	1,805	1,060
Misc. & INA	1,188	1,267	1,776

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a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Source: DOES/LMIR

Job Service . . .

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	April b/ 1986	March c/ 1986	April 1985	April b/ 1986	March c/ 1986	April 1985
TOTAL	641.3	639.8	619.2	1,968.8	1,959.8	1,874.5
Total Private Sector	374.7	373.1	360.8	1,402.4	1,391.3	1,322.0
Manufacturing	15.2	15.4	14.7	83.4	84.2	80.5
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.7	41.0	39.4
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.4	22.8	21.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.8	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.7	43.2	41.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.3
Printing & Publishing	11.9	12.1	11.6	30.8	31.3	29.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.5	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.3	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Construction	13.7	12.3	12.6	117.6	113.4	106.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.4	24.6	25.5	87.8	87.5	85.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	4.7	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.1	36.6	35.1
All Transportation	8.5	8.6	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	16.0	16.5	46.1	46.2	45.4
Trade	64.6	64.7	62.8	393.4	390.8	371.1
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.2	73.8	73.0	70.0
Retail	55.2	55.3	53.6	319.6	317.8	301.1
General Merchandise	5.0	5.3	5.3	38.7	39.2	36.5
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.7	43.2	39.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.3	35.4	33.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.4	22.2	21.7
Eating and Drinking Places	27.5	27.4	26.3	106.5	104.4	99.6
All Other Retail	22.7	22.7	22.0	74.0	73.4	69.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.4	34.4	34.4	111.1	110.2	105.2
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	21.0	20.9	20.6
All Other	27.3	27.3	27.3	90.2	89.3	84.6
Services	222.4	221.6	210.7	607.8	604.1	571.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.6	13.5	12.4	30.6	30.3	28.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	3.9	23.3	23.1	22.7
Business Services	47.4	47.2	43.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.5	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	22.1	21.9	20.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.5	29.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.3	74.2	71.0	553.9	550.7	520.5
Government	266.6	266.7	258.4	566.5	568.5	552.5
Federal Government	215.5	215.8	209.4	361.1	362.0	355.8
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	205.4	206.6	196.7
D.C. Government	46.0	45.8	44.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9			

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

☆☆☆☆☆

In April, jobs in the District numbered 641,300--a new record for the month of April and the third consecutive monthly record. Compared to March, 1,500 new jobs were added to the District's economy in April. The increase occurred primarily in the private sector where the number of jobs rose by 1,600. The over-the-month increase in private sector jobs occurred in Construction with 1,400 new jobs and Services with 800 new jobs. All other industries experienced either no change or minimal losses during the month of April. Public sector growth was solely in the District Government (200 new jobs), while the Federal Government had a net loss of 300 jobs.

Compared to year ago estimates (April, 1985 to April, 1986) the District has 22,100 additional jobs, representing a healthy 3.6 percent growth rate. Over half of this growth was in the private sector (13,900). In the private sector, the Services industry led the expansion. Within Services, the principal growth components were Business Services (3,800) and Hotels and Other Lodging Places (1,200). In the Trade industry, Retail Trade accounted for eighty-nine percent of the growth. In the District, Federal employment was also a plus, adding 6,100 jobs between April, 1985 and April, 1986. District Government jobs increased by 2,000 over the year, while Local Government jobs increased by 200.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of jobs in the Suburban jurisdictions increased by 7,500 over the month--9,500 in the private sector. With the exception of Manufacturing (-600 jobs), all private sector industries experienced growth during April. Services (2,900 jobs), Construction (2,800 jobs), and Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,700 jobs) combined accounted for eighty-eight percent of private sector growth. In the Trade industry, Retail Trade added 1,900 new jobs over the month. State and Local Government (1,400 jobs) and Federal Government (600 jobs) both declined during the month of April.

Over the year (April, 1985 compared to April, 1986) Suburban employment grew at a rate of 5.8 percent. The number of new jobs increased by 72,200. The private sector accounted for ninety-two percent of the over-the-year increase with 66,500 jobs. In the Suburbs, Services (24,500 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (20,500 jobs); and Construction industries (9,600 jobs) led the gains in the private sector. Retail Trade (16,900 jobs) accounted for eighty-two percent of total Trade growth. Within Retail Trade, Eating and Drinking Places (5,700 jobs) was the major growth component. In the public sector, State and Local Government employment (6,500 jobs) was the growth component, while Federal Government declined by 800 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

As a result of April's job growth in the District and in the Suburbs, Area employment totalled 1,968,800 jobs, up 9,000 from March. The private sector added 11,100 jobs over the month (April, 1986 compared to March, 1986). The largest over-the-month increases

COMPARATIVE GROWTH
RATES
APRIL 1985
To
April 1986

U.S.	3.0%
Area	5.0%
N. VA.	8.0%
Md. Surburbs	3.7%
District	3.6%

DOES/LMIR

occurred in Construction (4,200 jobs); Services (3,700 jobs); and Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,600 jobs). Eating and Drinking Places (2,100 jobs) was the growth component in the Trade industry and All Other Services (3,200 jobs) accounted for almost eighty-seven percent of the growth in the Services industry. Both the Federal Government (900 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,200 jobs) experienced decreases in employment over the month.

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased at a rate of 5.0 percent (94,300 new jobs) over the year (April, 1985 compared to April, 1986).

In the Area, the private sector accounted for eighty-five percent of total growth. Gains were largest in Services (36,200 jobs); Retail Trade (18,500 jobs); and Construction (10,700 jobs). Overall, the number of private sector jobs increased by 80,400. Public sector jobs in the Area rose by 14,000 over the year--8,700 in the State and Local sector and 5,300 in the Federal sector. At its current growth rate, Area jobs will exceed 2.0 million by the end of the year.

DOES ANNOUNCES JOBS HOTLINE

The D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES)--the city's public employment office--and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation held a reception on May 13, to highlight the "Kool Hotline on Jobs" program, a new service for helping area employers find workers and for District residents to locate jobs in the metropolitan area. Brown & Williamson, sponsors of the new program, hosted the reception at the National Press Club to publicize the service, which is aired through two local radio stations (WHUR-FM and WOL-AM) and full-page ads in the Washington Afro-American newspaper.

Conducted since March in conjunction with DOES, the "Kool Hotline" consists of a series of newpaper advertisements about job openings, free skills-training for District residents, and job-hunting tips. The full-page newspaper ads, published monthly, list more than 30 openings, ranging from clerical and service occupations to positions in the technical and managerial fields. These are selected from the Employment Services' Job Bank, the most extensive in the area. Job title, salary, a brief description of the position, and necessary qualifications are listed, and job seekers are directed to visit any of the Department's five employment centers for screening and/or referral to jobs or training programs.

Washington, D.C. becomes the eighth city to participate in the "Kool Hotline on Jobs" program following New Orleans, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Oakland, Dallas, and Houston. The program was introduced in 1980.

Gail Logan Strange, minority communications coordinator with Brown & Williamson, said: "In developing the Kool Hotline on Jobs Program, Brown and Williamson was looking for a project that would have a positive impact on one of the nation's major concerns -- unemployment". The program was developed as a public/private partnership effort to address that concern and to work cooperatively with local public employment offices in helping bring about full and meaningful employment. The company-sponsored, paid radio annuncements, are to be broadcasted on the two radio stations one week prior to publication in the newspaper.

Employers wishing to list full-time job openings in the Washington area, and to advertise, at no charge, through the "Kool Hotline on Jobs" should contact the Employment Services Job Bank at 724-3785.

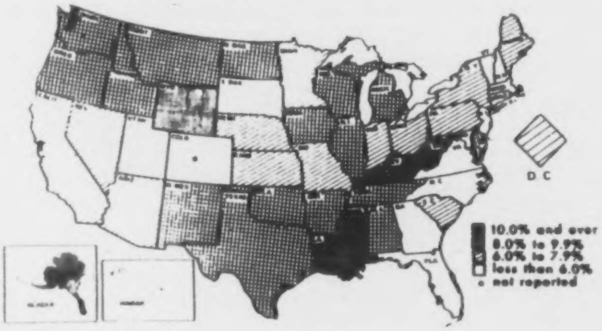
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In March, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 220 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate at 3.5 percent was down from the 3.8 percent recorded in February. This was the sixth lowest rate of the areas reporting. This was the first time the Washington Area's rate has been below 3.7 percent in three and a half years.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, for the first time, the Washington Area was tied with the Boston Area with a rate of 3.5 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.2 percent unemployment rate. This was down 0.6 percentage point from February. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles south of Washington, D.C. had a March jobless rate of 4.5 percent down from 4.9 percent registered in February.

When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary rate of 7.0 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 30th highest jobless rate in the country. The same position it held in February. Virginia's rate at 5.5 percent was down from 6.0 percent in February. Maryland's rate was also down, from 5.1 percent to 4.5 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 42nd and 47th, respectively, among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Six states, Louisiana (13.1 percent); West Virginia (11.7 percent); Alaska and Kentucky (11.3 percent each) Mississippi (11.2 percent), and Wyoming (10.6 percent) registered double-digit unemployment rates. It seems as though Louisiana has supplanted West Virginia as the state with the highest jobless rate. Louisiana has posted the highest jobless rate for three consecutive months. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.8 percent unchanged from January and February. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates, ten had declines of 1.0 percentage point or more (including the District of Columbia). The largest decline was in West Virginia (3.3 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased one percentage point or more over the year in Louisiana, Kentucky, Texas, and Illinois and in excess of 2.0 percentage points in Wyoming.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1986



UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the seventeenth highest jobless rate at 7.0 percent. This position was down one notch from February when the District had the eighteenth highest rate. The average unemployment rate for all 25 selected cities was 8.5 percent. Of the 25 cities, 21 posted lower jobless rates and four recorded higher rates.

Gary, Indiana continues to have the highest rate of joblessness at 18.2 percent, up from 17.0 percent recorded in February. On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for nine consecutive months, at 4.8 percent. Gary also posted the largest decline over-the-year, 4.2 percentage points. This was followed by Newark, New

Jersey with a drop of 3.2 percentage points; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio's rate dropped 2.5 percentage points and 2.2 percentage points, respectively. The over-the-year increases in Buffalo, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Houston and Dallas, Texas were one percentage point or more.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	March 1986	March 1985
1. Gary, IN	18.2	22.4
2. Buffalo, NY	12.3	11.3
3. Detroit, MI	11.3	12.3
4. New Orleans, LA	10.6	10.9
5. Cleveland, OH	10.6	13.1
6. Newark, NJ	9.9	13.1
7. Houston, TX	9.9	8.7
8. Dayton, OH	9.7	11.3
9. Chicago, IL	8.9	7.9
10. Birmingham, AL	8.4	9.3
11. Miami, Fl	8.2	9.4
12. Pittsburgh, PA	8.1	8.7
13. New York, NY	7.9	9.0
14. Milwaukee, WI	7.7	8.1
15. St. Louis, MO	7.6	8.5
16. Cincinnati, OH	7.3	9.5
17. Dist. of Columbia	**7.0**	**8.9**
18. Los Angeles, CA	6.8	7.3
19. Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.2
20. Atlanta, GA	6.6	7.5
21. Philadelphia, PA	6.5	7.2
22. Dallas, TX	6.2	5.2
23. Salt Lake City, UT	6.1	6.8
24. Columbus, OH	6.1	7.8
25. Boston, MA	4.8	5.2

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The April, 1986 outlay for unemployment compensation benefits in the District of Columbia totalled $6.5 million--the highest monthly outlay since February, 1984. The April outlay was 13 percent above the same period last year, but less than one percent above last month. The change in the maximum weekly benefit amount--from $206 to $250--effective January, 1986 continues to be the contributing factor in the rise of the total benefit payment.

The number of initial claims filed for benefits increased 5 percent over last month--a quarterly phenomenon generally reflecting the change-of-base period surge of claimants. The number of jobless weeks compensated declined by one half of one percent from last month. On the other hand, as expected, the April, 1986 average weekly benefit amount rose again--to $160--up one percent over last month. The current weekly payment is 11 percent above April, 1985.

The benefit payment outlay to date this year stands at $24.7 million compared to $22.0 million through April last year--again reflecting in part the effect of the new maximum weekly benefit amount in 1986. The average weekly benefit amount through April, 1986 was $156 compared to $145 for the comparable period last year. Jobless weeks compensated through April of this year totalled 157,800--also slightly above the 152,400 level cumulated through April, 1985.

The number of first benefit recipients through April, 1986 is 9,200--1,000 above the same period last year. This is due, in part, to the surge of claimants who filed in January, 1986 associated with the new maximum weekly benefit amount, and otherwise to the general increase in initial claimants this year. The number of exhaustees to date is also up slightly. Overall, activity in the program has increased to date this year--somewhat reversing the trend that was evident at this time last year.

GO WITH US GROW WITH US IN '86

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 1986

	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	% Change From March 1986	April 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,063	2,870	2,746	+ 6.7	+ 11.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,730	39,563	38,950	- 2.1	- 0.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,099	37,575	35,356	- 1.3	+ 4.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,878,180	$5,898,549	$4,984,244	- 0.3	+ 17.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.45	$156.98	$140.97	+ 0.9	+ 12.4
Number of First Payments	1,769	1,817	1,566	- 2.6	- 13.0
Number of Final Payments	944	981	943	- 3.8	+ 0.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,082	10,498	9,182	- 4.0	+ 9.8
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	168	188	119	- 10.6	+ 41.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,884	2,652	4,031	+ 8.7	- 28.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,849	2,572	3,904	+ 10.8	- 27.0
Total Benefits Paid	$525,120	$464,129	$678,649	+ 13.1	- 22.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$184.32	$180.45	$173.83	+ 2.1	+ 6.0
Number of First Payments	173	167	146	+ 3.6	+ 18.5
Number of Final Payments	90	63	118	+ 42.9	- 23.7
Total Beneficiaries	782	738	979	+ 6.0	- 20.1
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	63	68	45	- 7.4	+ 40.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	629	639	721	- 1.6	- 12.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	470	477	551	- 1.5	- 14.7
Total Benefits Paid	$ 83,915	$ 84,302	$ 89,982	- 0.5	- 6.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$178.54	$176.73	$163.31	+ 1.0	+ 9.3
Number of First Payments	54	49	46	+ 10.2	+ 17.4
Number of Final Payments	22	39	36	+ 43.6	- 38.9
Total Beneficiaries	144	144	160	0.0	- 10.0
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,294	3,126	2,910	+ 5.4	+ 13.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,243	42,854	43,702	- 1.4	- 3.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,418	40,624	39,811	- 0.5	+ 1.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,487,215	$6,446,980	$5,752,875	+ 0.6	+ 13.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$160.50	$158.70	$144.50	+ 1.1	+ 11.1
Number of First Payments	1,996	2,033	1,758	- 1.8	+ 13.5
Number of Final Payments	1,056	1,083	1,097	- 2.5	- 3.7
Total Beneficiaries	11,008	11,380	10,321	- 3.3	- 6.7

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

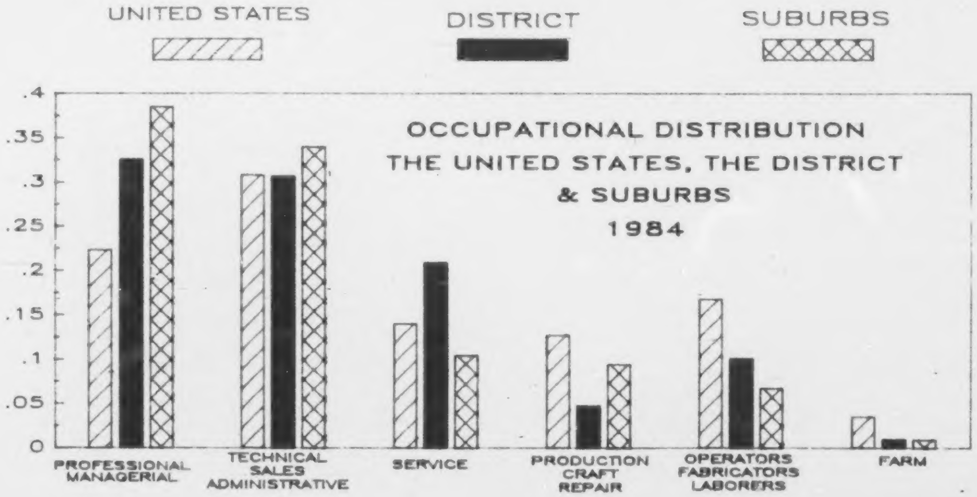
OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: A HIGH SKILLED LABOR POOL IN THE DISTRICT AND THE AREA

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The District of Columbia has a resident labor force which is mostly unskilled. **False** -- according to a comparison of the occupational distribution of the Nation, the Area, the District, and the Suburbs. Based on 1984 annual average data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the District has proportionally more executives, managers, and professionals than found elsewhere across the nation. Further, the proportion of these workers living in the District is only slightly less than similar workers living in the Washington suburbs.

Not surprisingly, there are more administrative support workers in the District, and to a lesser degree in the suburbs, than in the national labor force. Service workers, however, are extensively more common in the District than in the Area or the nation. Taken together, service and administrative support workers make up over forty percent of the District's labor pool. On the other hand, the proportion of District resident who are unskilled transportation workers and laborers is approximately equal to that of the nation. Suburban workers were found in these less skilled occupations only about half as frequent as in the Nation and the District. However, transportation workers and laborers combined account for only 6 percent of all District workers--in sharp contrast with the 33 percent who are managers or professionals.

Craft workers and machine operators are the most under-represented in the local economy, both in the District and in the suburbs. This lack of skilled journey-workers clearly underscores the lack of manufacturing and fabricating industries in the District and the Area. On the other hand, it is precisely these basic industries which are experiencing difficulties in the national economy, while the Area's labor force, both in the city and the suburbs, is occupationally equipped to support growth industries such as services, communications and finance. Thus, these occupational comparisions show that the District has a significantly skilled labor force, not too different in structure from the suburban labor force. Compared to the nation, the Washington Area is strongly oriented to managerial, professional, sales, and service skills and is only lacking in machine operators.



OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE IN THE NATION, THE AREA, THE DISTRICT AND THE SUBURBS
1984

	US	AREA	DC	SUBURBS
EXECUTIVE/MANAGERIAL..........	10.0%	17.4%	14.6%	18.1%
PROFESSIONAL..................	12.3%	20.0%	18.0%	20.4%
TECHNICAL.....................	2.9%	3.9%	2.8%	4.2%
SALES.........................	12.0%	10.5%	7.3%	11.2%
ADMINISTRATIVE................	15.9%	19.0%	20.6%	18.7%
SERVICE.......................	14.0%	12.3%	20.9%	10.4%
PRECISION, CRAFT & REPAIR.....	12.7%	8.6%	4.7%	9.4%
MACHINE OPERATORS.............	8.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%
TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL MOVING.....................	4.1%	3.1%	4.7%	2.7%
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANING & LABORERS.................	4.7%	2.7%	4.1%	2.4%
FARMING, FORESTRY, FISHING....	3.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Current Population Survey. Table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information & Research Division.

HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA

Occupations with 200 or more annual average job openings was published in the Annual Planning Report for the District and Metro Area, 1985. In response from JTPA planners, LMIR reformated and ranked these annual average job openings in descending order. The table that follows is the result of that ranking.

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA
(annual average openings)

1	SECRETARIES...................	6060
2	JANITORS, PORTERS AND CLEANERS	4280
3	GENERAL CLERKS, OFFICE........	3470
4	SALES CLERKS..................	3390
5	TEACHERS, PRESCHOOL/ELEMENTRY.	1810
6	TYPISTS.......................	1790
7	CASHIERS......................	1790
8	SALES REPS., TECHNICAL........	1510
9	NURSES, PROFESSIONAL..........	1490
10	WAITERS/WAITRESS	1420
11	FOOD PREPARATION, FAST FOODS..	1400
12	ACCOUNTANTS/AUDITORS..........	1300
13	TEACHERS, SECONDARY...........	1250
14	LAWYERS.......................	1240
15	SYSTEM ANALYSTS, EDP..........	1120
16	GUARDS/DOORKEEPERS............	1060
17	MANAGERS, STORES..............	1010

Growth occupations con't.

18	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS..........	930
19	TEACHER AIDES/EDUCATION ASS'T.	890
20	ACCOUNTING CLERKS............	830
21	BOOKEEPERS, HAND............	790
22	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS.........	770
23	SALES REPS., NONTECHNICAL....	650
24	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS..........	640
25	NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES........	640
26	KITCHEN HELPERS..............	620
27	WRITERS/EDITORS..............	610
28	RECEPTIONISTS................	590
29	STOCK CLERKS..................	570
30	TRUCK DRIVERS.................	560
31	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS..........	540
32	LECTURES......................	490
33	TEACHERS, ADULT ED...........	470
34	GRADUATE ASSISTANTS...........	470
35	HELPERS, TRADE................	470
36	DELIVERY/ROUTE DRIVERS........	460
37	ECONOMISTS....................	440
38	COMPUTER OPERATERS............	440
39	PARALEGAL PERSONNEL...........	430
40	PERSONNEL, LABOR RELATIONS....	430
41	MANAGERS, RESTURANTS ECT.	420
42	TELLERS.......................	420
43	GARDENERS.....................	420
44	STOCK CLERKS, SALES..........	420
45	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS........	410
46	PHYSICANS/SURGEONS............	410
47	CARPENTERS....................	390
48	COOKS, RESTAURANT.............	370
49	CIVIL ENGINEERS...............	340
50	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES.....	340
51	FILE CLERKS...................	330
52	PURCHASING AGENTS/BUYERS......	320
53	LIBRARIANS....................	320
54	DINING ROOM ATTNS.	310

Growth occupations con't.

55	COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	310
56	ORDER CLERKS	290
57	SWITCHBD OPS/RECEPTIONISTS	290
58	COOKS, SHORT ORDER/FAST FOODS.	290
59	COSMETOLOGISTS	290
60	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS	260
61	LAW CLERKS	250
62	BUS DRIVERS, SCHOOL	250
63	ASSOCIATE PROFESSIORS	240
64	BUYERS, RETAIL/WHOLESALE	240
65	PAYROLL CLERKS	240
66	PAINTERS, MAINTNANCE	240
67	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS	230
68	TEACHERS, VOCATIONAL	220
69	TEACHERS, COLLEGE	220
70	PROFESSORS	220
71	VOCATIONAL/EDUCATION COUNSELOR	220
72	WHOLESALERS	220
73	PLUMBERS	220
74	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS	210
75	PUBLIC RELATION SPECIALISTS	210
76	SALES MANAGER/RETAIL	210
77	INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS	210
78	SALES AGENTS, INSURANCE	210
79	PERSONNEL CLERKS	210
80	ELECTRICANS	210
81	DRAFTERS	200

DOES/LMIR

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April, 1986 were down $5.48. Average Weekly Hours remained the same, and Average Hourly Earnings decreased 14¢.

The largest overall increase occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods. Average Weekly Earnings increased $24.36. Average Weekly Hours rose 2.3 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were up 16¢ an hour. The increase was due to a pay increase.

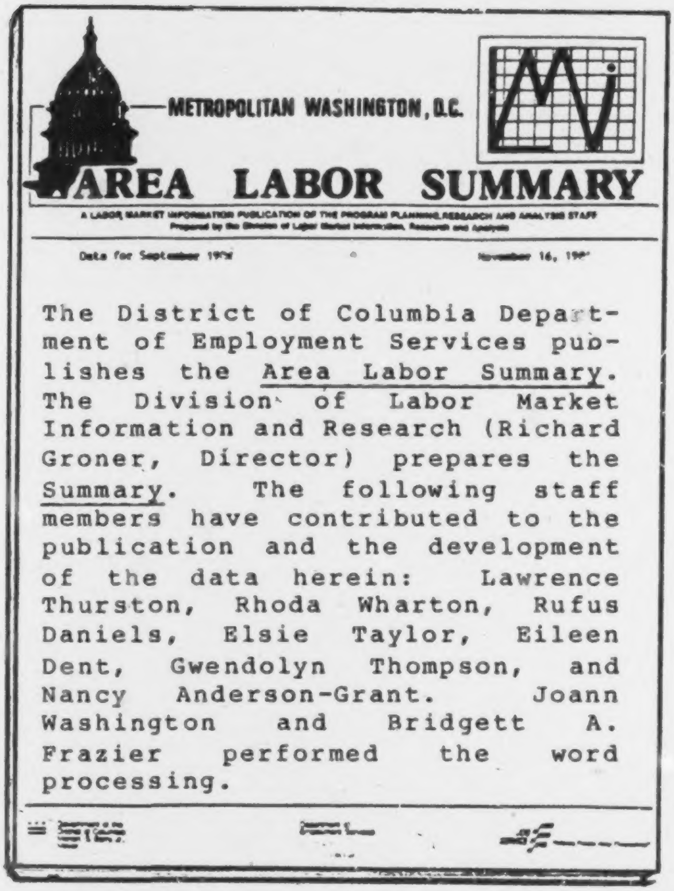
The largest decrease was in Printing and Publishing. Average Weekly Earnings decreased $22.21. Average Weekly Hours were down 1.0 hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 27¢ an hour. The decrease was attributable to less overtime being worked.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
April 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	404.94	410.42	395.47	39.2	39.2	37.7	10.33	10.47	10.49
Durable Goods	385.43	386.87	352.80	41.4	41.2	40.0	9.31	9.39	8.82
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	439.50	392.84	388.07	50.0	42.7	43.8	8.79e/	9.20a/	8.86a/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	389.05	407.23	351.05	41.3	42.2	39.4	9.42	9.65b/	8.91d/
Other Durable Goods	363.61	366.96	343.09	38.6	39.8	39.3	9.42a/	9.22e/	8.73
Non-durable Goods	421.85	432.75	432.68	37.2	37.5	35.7	11.34	11.54	12.12
Food & Kindred Products	445.79	430.54	531.73	38.2	37.8	36.9	11.67	11.39f/	14.41g/
Printing & Publishing	439.11	461.32	449.63	35.7	36.7	35.1	12.30c/	12.57c/	12.81a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	333.33	308.97	288.77	42.9	40.6	37.6	7.77b/	7.61a/	7.68c/

	April '86	March '86	April '85
Total Production Workers	37,300	37,400	36,400

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.
e/ Longer work week.
f/ Data not comparable to previous year due to work occurring in data.
g/ Data not comparable to current year.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for September 19[illegible] November 16, 19[illegible]

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

The Department of Employment Services is offering employers in the District an opportunity to participate in the Current Employment Statistics Survey. CES is one of the most important national and local economic statistical series produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Job Service agencies in each state and the District.

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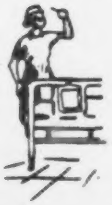

For additional information and assistance
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

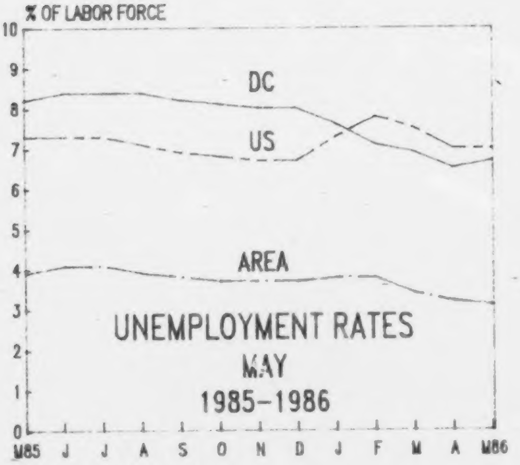
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MAY JULY 25,1986

D.C. Unemployment Up Seasonally Rate Edges To 6.7% In May

Jobs Set Record For The Month



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

After declining for four consecutive months, the District's unemployment rate increased slightly over the month from 6.5 percent in April, 1986 to 6.7 percent in May, 1986. Employment, which had been risng since February, 1986, remained unchanged over the month--at 300,400. Rising unemployment, due to an increase in seasonal workers into the labor force, was the contributing factor to the increase in the District's unemployment rate. Between April, 1986 and May, 1986, joblessness among District residents rose slightly from 20,800 to 21,500.

As more seasonal workers enter in the labor force in the coming summer months, we expect the City's unemployment rate to continue to rise. Based on past experience, the District's unemployment rate will likely peak in July or August. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate was unchanged between April and May, 1986 at 7.0 percent.

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Department of
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Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE Department of Employment Services

CES

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
May 1986 a/

	May b/	April c/	May	April	Net Change From April	Net Change From May
	1986	1986	1985	1985	1986	1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	321,800	321,200	315,600	314,000	600	6,200
Total Employed	300,400	300,400	289,600	287,700	0	10,800
Total Unemployed	21,500	20,800	26,000	26,300	700	- 4,500
Unemployment Rate d/	6.7	6.5	8.2	8.4	0.2	- 1.5
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,030,300	2,007,700	1,952,500	1,931,100	22,600	77,800
Total Employed	1,967,300	1,944,300	1,876,600	1,858,300	23,000	90,700
Total Unemployed	63,000	63,400	75,900	72,800	- 400	-12,900
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,708,400	1,686,400	1,636,900	1,617,100	22,000	71,500
Total Employed	1,666,900	1,643,900	1,587,000	1,570,600	23,000	79,900
Total Unemployed	41,500	42,500	49,800	46,500	-1,000	- 8,300
Unemployment Rate d/	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.6

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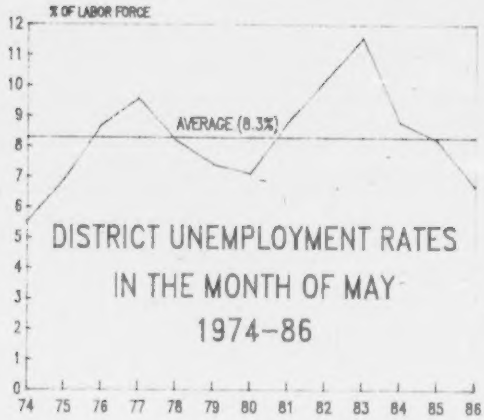
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

FOR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION -- CALL 639-1642



Compared to year ago estimates (May, 1985 to May, 1986) the employment situation of District residents continues to show significant improvement. Since May, 1985, the number of District residents with jobs has increased by 10,800. Total joblessness among City residents has also improved significantly over the year, declining from 26,000 in May, 1985 to 21,500 in May, 1986. As a result of the increase in employment and the decrease in joblessness, the District's jobless rate declined by 1.5 percentage points over the year to 6.7 percent. [Since May, 1983, the City's jobless rate has declined 5.1 percentage points.] Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate was unchanged over-the-year at 7.0 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Modest gains in employment and slight declines in unemployment over-the-month contributed to a marginal decline in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates. Between April, 1986 and May, 1986, the Area unemployment rate dropped from 3.2 percent to 3.1 percent; while the Suburban rate dropped from 2.5 percent to 2.4 percent. In May, 1986, 1,967,300 Area residents held jobs--23,000 more than the previous month. Suburban resident employment was also up by 23,000 over the month to 1,666,900. Between April, 1986 and May, 1986, unemployment among Area residents fell by 400, while unemployment among Suburban residents fell by 1,000. In May, 1986, there were 63,000 unemployed Area residents and 41,500 unemployed Suburban residents.

Since May, 1985, the labor force status of Area and Suburban residents has shown modest improvement. A growing jobs market (rising employment opportunities), coupled with declining joblessness, resulted in declines in the Area and Suburban jobless rates over the year. The Area jobless rate declined from 3.9 percent in May, 1985 to 3.1 percent in May, 1986. The Suburban jobless rate declined from 3.0 percent in May, 1985 to 2.4 percent in May, 1986. Contributing to the over-all improvement in the Area and Suburban employment situations were increases in employment of 90,700 and 79,900, respectively. Declining joblessness was also a contributing factor, with declines of 12,900 in the Area and 8,300 in the Suburbs.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

MAY, 1986

	May a/ 1986	Apr. b/ 1986	May 1985
Washington, D.C.	6.7	6.5	8.2
Alexandria City	3.6	3.7	5.8
Fairfax City	2.7	2.6	5.4
Falls Church City	3.7	4.1	6.6
Manassas City	2.0	2.5	4.3
Manassas Park City	1.8	2.1	2.3
Arlington County	2.8	3.0	4.5
Fairfax County	2.4	2.4	3.1
Prince William County	2.1	2.1	2.7
Loudoun County	2.0	2.2	2.9
Stafford County	2.1	2.3	3.5
Montgomery County	1.9	2.1	2.2
Prince Georges County	2.8	2.8	3.0
Frederick County	2.5	2.5	2.7
Calvert County	2.8	3.2	3.1
Charles County	2.1	2.3	2.3

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,290 in May, 1986--down 1,153 from April, 1986. In May, 1986, 55.7 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 26.2 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.8 weeks for all claimants in May, up 0.6 week from the previous month. Over the month, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased from 10.3 weeks to 11.1 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.3 weeks to 10.2 weeks.

Since May, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits decreased by 174. Despite the small drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment remained constant over the year at 10.8 weeks. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased slightly over-the-year from 11.0 weeks to 11.1 weeks, while that for females declined slightly over-the-year from 10.5 weeks to 10.3 weeks.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/ May, 1986

	May b/ 1986	Apr. c/ 1986	May 1985
Total	9,290	10,443	9,464
Sex			
Male	5,174	5,955	5,069
Female	4,116	4,488	4,395
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,142	2,403	2,255
Clerical & Sales	2,435	2,602	2,383
Service	2,035	2,235	2,043
Farm, Fish, Forest	72	100	66
Processing	37	40	32
Machine Trade	194	207	122
Benchwork	76	90	78
Structural	1,318	1,573	987
Misc. & INA	981	1,193	1,498

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/ May, 1986

Duration and Sex	May b/ 1986	Apr. c/ 1986	May 1985
Total	9,290	10,443	9,464
1-2 Weeks	1,297	1,661	1,403
3-4 Weeks	1,001	1,011	1,028
5-14 Weeks	3,664	4,372	3,590
15-26 Weeks	3,328	3,399	3,443
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.8	10.2	10.8
Males	11.1	10.3	11.0
Females	10.3	10.2	10.5

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiv- unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Source: DOES/LMIR

Annual Report to the Mayor District of Columbia FY 1985

OSH

Occupational Safety and Health

During fiscal 1985, 24,477 workers in the District's private sector reported occupational related injuries. Of these, 10,471 resulted in workers losing time at work, including 375 who were permanently disabled. There were 20 work related fatalities.

Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained by contacting:

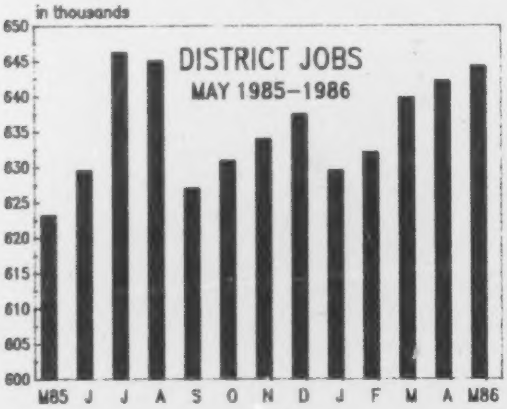
Department of Employment Services
Office of Occupational Safety and Health
950 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

(202) 576-6651

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

☆☆☆☆☆

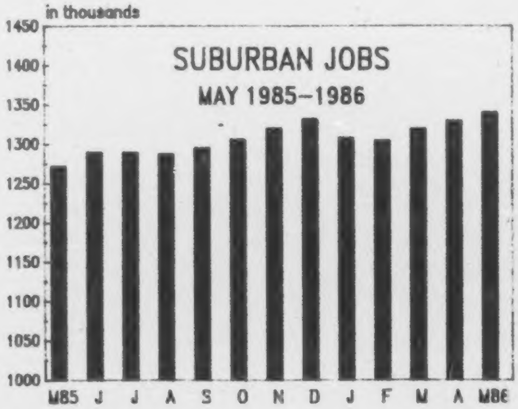
In May, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia totalled 644,300--up 2,100 from April of this year. This May's level established a new monthly record for the fourth consecutive month. Seasonal hiring by the Federal Government (1,600 jobs) led the monthly boost in total employment. The net increase in the private sector was 400 jobs, reflecting a gain of 500 jobs in Construction, a loss of 600 jobs in Wholesale/Retail Trade, and marginal gains and losses in other industries.



Over the year (May, 1986 compared to May, 1985), the number of District jobs grew at a rate of 3.4 percent. The private sector (12,900 jobs) accounted for sixty-one percent of the total growth (21,100) over the year. The Services industry was the growth leader with 11,100 new jobs. The only private sector industry to post a loss was Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-1,100 jobs). On the other hand, the number of public sector jobs increased by 8,200--6,100 Federal jobs. Nevertheless, Federal employment remains substantially below pre-recessionary levels (-7,700 jobs when compared to May, 1981).

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

Job growth in Washington's suburban jurisdictions outpaced job growth in the City--10,300 jobs compared to 2,100 jobs--between April and May of this year. Eighty-six percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains were in Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,800 jobs), Construction (2,700 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate and Services both with 1,600 jobs. Manufacturing was the only industry to experience a loss of 500 jobs over the month. Public sector employment gains were limited to State and Local Government (1,900 jobs), as the number of Federal Government jobs declined by 400 over the month.



Over the year, the number of jobs in the Suburbs spiralled upward to 1,340,400--an increase of 67,800 jobs. Pronounced gains in the private sector (62,200 jobs) more than compensated for the reduction in the public sector over the year. The exuberant performance in the private sector was led by vigorous advances in the Services industry (21,200 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (19,000 jobs), and Construction (10,800 jobs). Over the past year (May, 1986 compared to May, 1985) Federal suburban employment has declined by 2,200 while State and Local Government has increased 7,700.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Together, the District and its suburban jurisdictions have added 12,400 jobs to

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	May b/ 1986	April c/ 1986	May 1985	May b/ 1986	April c/ 1986	May 1985
TOTAL	644.3	642.2	623.2	1,984.7	1,972.3	1,895.8
Total Private Sector	376.0	375.6	363.1	1,414.8	1,405.5	1,339.7
Manufacturing	15.3	15.1	14.8	83.1	83.4	81.0
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.6	40.7	39.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3	22.4	21.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.8	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.5	42.7	41.4
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.4
Printing & Publishing	12.0	11.9	11.7	30.8	30.9	29.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.5	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Construction	14.1	13.6	12.8	121.8	118.6	109.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.6	24.5	25.7	88.9	88.1	86.8
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.7	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.2	37.3	36.0
All Transportation	8.8	8.6	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.9	16.6	46.0	46.1	45.8
Trade	64.6	65.2	63.6	397.0	394.8	377.0
Wholesale	9.2	9.4	9.3	74.0	73.8	70.4
Retail	55.4	55.8	54.3	323.0	321.1	306.7
General Merchandise	4.8	4.9	5.3	38.7	38.6	37.0
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.4	42.8	40.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.1	35.5	34.2
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.9	22.4	22.3
Eating and Drinking Places	27.9	28.0	26.9	107.9	107.8	102.0
All Other Retail	22.7	22.9	22.1	74.1	74.0	70.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.6	34.5	34.5	112.8	111.1	106.2
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	21.1	21.0	20.7
All Other	27.5	27.4	27.4	91.7	90.2	85.5
Services	222.7	222.5	211.6	610.0	608.2	577.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.4	13.6	12.7	31.7	30.7	29.2
Personal Services	3.9	3.8	4.0	23.0	23.0	22.4
Business Services	47.5	47.4	44.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.4	30.6	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	22.3	22.2	20.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.6	29.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	73.5	74.3	70.6	555.3	554.5	526.0
Government	268.3	266.6	260.1	569.9	566.8	556.1
Federal Government	217.1	215.5	211.0	362.6	361.4	358.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	207.4	205.4	197.5
D.C. Government	46.1	46.0	44.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

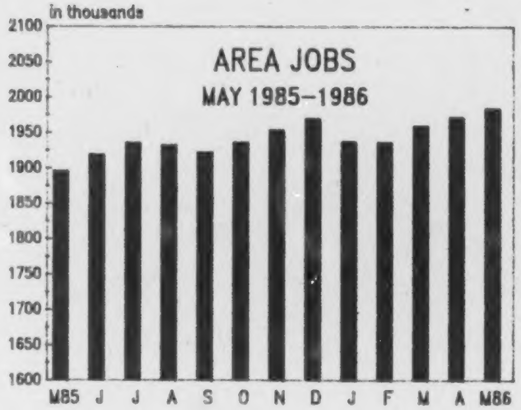
SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

the Area's economy over the month. Area growth in May was led by Construction with 3,200 additional jobs and Government with 3,100 jobs. In the private sector Wholesale/Retail Trade contibuted 2,200 jobs, Services (1,800 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,700 jobs). Other industries experienced marginal gains while Manufacturing had a net loss of 300 jobs.

Over the year (May, 1986 compared to May, 1985) the number of jobs in the Area increased by 88,900. Eighty-four percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains occurred in Services (32,300 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (20,000 jobs), and Construction (12,100 jobs). The number of Government jobs rose by 13,800 over the year. State and Local Government accounted for seventy-two percent of this expansion with 9,900 new jobs while Federal Government added 3,900 new jobs.



476 NEW DISTRICT BUSINESSES

In the 4th quarter 1985, 476 new businesses were created in the District of Columbia. Employment averaged 1,278 workers in these firms. The majority of these new firms were small businesses, employing 2.7 workers on the average. In comparison, all private sector firms in the District employed

CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED NEW FIRMS BY INDUSTRY PRIVATE SECTOR/DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOURTH QUARTER - 1985

Industry Type of Business	No. of Employees	No. of Firms	Average Annual Wage
Total- All New Firms	1,278	476	$19,132
Total- Selected New Firms	668	172	18,435
Eating & Drinking Places	180	23	8,580
Equipment Rental & Leasing	98	3	10,496
Management & Public Relations	85	51	33,756
Hotels, Motels & Lodging Pls.	68	4	8,484
Noncommerical Research	45	10	28,564
Private Households	43	51	11,024
Structural Steel Erection	42	1	-
Apartment Building Operations	40	1	-
Building Maintenance Services; NEC.	37	5	5,456
Legal Services	30	23	47,720

Source: DOES/LMIR--Employment, Wages, & Contributions Reports an average of 19.7 workers. On average, these new employers paid wages at an annual rate of $19,132. This compares to the $23,296 per year rate paid by all 19,031 District private sector companies.

This information comes from a new report developed by LMIR to measure and track births of new businesses in the District. The information is extracted from the quarterly wage reports submitted to the Department by District based employers in the administration of unemployment compensation system.

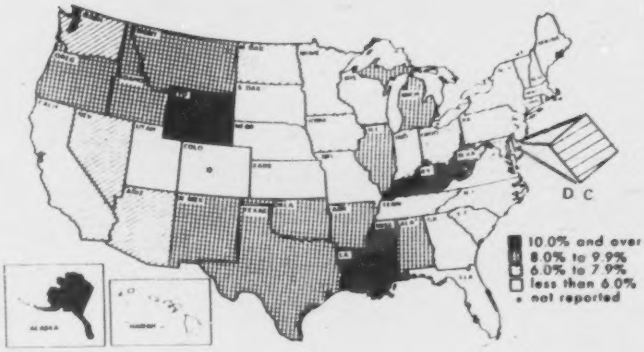
The 476 new firms represent a small decline from the 515 started in the third quarter of last year. Among these newest District firms are: The Westin Hotel; Leon's Leasing; Colmarva Food Services; Van Ness South; G&H Steel; Paul L. Perito, P.C.; Arnold Berkeley, P.C.; and the Public Health Foundation.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In April, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate at 3.3 percent was down from the 3.5 percent recorded in March. This was the nineth lowest rate of the areas reporting. This was the second time the Washington Area's rate has been below 3.7 percent in three and a half years.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, for the second time, the Washington Area was tied with the Boston Area with the lowest rate at 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 4.7 percent unemployment rate. This was down 0.5 percentage point from March. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles south of Washington, D.C., had an April jobless rate of 4.6 percent, up from 4.5 percent registered in March.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1986



When the District of Columbia (with a April preliminary rate of 6.5 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 29th highest jobless rate in the country. This was down one position from the 30th spot it held in March. Virginia's rate at 5.2 percent was down from 5.5 percent in March. Maryland's rate was also down from 4.5 percent to 4.0 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 38th and 46th, respectively, among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Six states, Louisiana (13.2 percent); Alaska (11.4 percent); Mississippi (10.9 percent); West Virginia and Wyoming (10.8 percent each); and Kentucky (10.0 percent), registered double digit unemployment rates. Louisiana posted the highest jobless rate for the fourth consecutive month. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.4 percent in April down from March's rate of 3.8 percent. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates, fourteen had declines of 1.0 percentage point or more (including the District of Columbia with a drop of 1.9 percentage points, the second largest decline in the country). The largest decline was in West Virginia 2.6 percentage points. Unemployment rates increased one percentage point or more over the year in Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma and in excess of 3.0 percentage points in Wyoming.

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JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the eigthteenth highest jobless rate at 6.5 percent. This position was up one notch from March when the District had the seventeenth highest rate. The average unemployment rate for all 25 selected cities was 8.3 percent. Of the 25 cities, 21 posted lower jobless rates and four recorded higher rates exactly the same distribution as in March.

Gary, Indiana continues to have the highest rate of joblessness at 16.8 percent, down from 18.2 percent recorded in March. On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for ten consecutive months, at 4.4 percent. Gary also posted the largest decline over-the-year, 3.8 percentage points. This was followed by Los Angeles, California with a drop of 2.0 percentage points. The District of Columbia had an over-the-year decline of 1.9 percentage points. Only four cities, Houston (1.9 percentage points), Dallas (1.5 percentage points), Buffalo (0.6 percentage point) and Boston (0.1 percentage point) posted over-the-year increases in jobless rates.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	City	April	
		1986	1985
1.	Gary, IN	16.8	20.6
2.	Cleveland, OH	10.9	12.4
3.	Detroit, MI	10.9	12.5
4.	New Orleans, LA	10.8	11.4
5.	Buffalo, NY	10.3	9.7
6.	Dayton, OH	9.8	10.5
7.	Newark, NJ	9.7	12.1
8.	Houston, TX	9.7	7.8
9.	Birmingham, AL	8.8	9.0
10.	New York, NY	8.7	9.1
11.	Chicago, IL	8.6	9.5
12.	Miami, Fl	8.3	9.6
13.	Cincinnati, OH	7.7	8.8
14.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.6	8.7
15.	Milwaukee, WI	7.3	7.5
16.	St. Louis, MO	7.1	8.4
17.	Atlanta, GA	6.6	7.3
18.	**Dist. of Columbia**	**6.5**	**8.4**
19.	Los Angeles, CA	6.5	8.5
20.	Baltimore, MD	6.4	6.9
21.	Columbus, OH	6.3	7.5
22.	Dallas, TX	6.1	4.6
23.	Philadelphia, PA	6.0	7.2
24.	Salt Lake City, UT	5.7	6.1
25.	Boston, MA	4.4	4.3

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

BEAUTY/BARBER INDUSTRY WAGE INCREASE

On June 4th, the D.C. Wage-Hour Board issued an order raising the minimum wage for persons employed in the city's beauty and barber shops and health spas. The order, which takes effect August 4, 1986, raises the minimum wage to $4.50 an hour. The previous rate of $3.75 an hour was set by the Board in 1980.

Earlier in the year, a panel appointed by the Wage-Hour Board recommended increasing the minimum wage for licensed beauticians, barbers, and shampooers to $5.90 an hour and $4.25 an hour for other cosmetologists. At a public hearing held in May, employers testified in opposition to the $5.90 proposal.

The new rate is expected to result in a wage increase for possibly 10 percent of the estimated 1,400 employees subject to the order. The order provides a tip allowance of 50 cents an hour that can be deducted from the wages of tipped employees. A rate of $3.35 an hour is permitted for workers hired under the Youth Employment Act and Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), and for persons under 18. Currently, there are nine minimum wage orders which cover different industries and occupations.

The Board is reviewing the wage order applicable to janitorial workers. A panel will be appointed in the near future to recommend changes in the wage order which have been in effect since 1981.

Washington Area Wages in March, 1986.

The information below was taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C. - Maryland - Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March, 1986 (Bulletin 3035-8).

Wages of Washington Area secretaries increased by 5.4 percent between March, 1985 and March, 1986. On average, secretaries made $392.50 per week. Wages for word processors and file clerks increased faster, by 6.3 percent each over the year. Electronic technicians had the largest increase (13.7 percent) among technical workers in the survey. Among semi-skilled area workers, warehousemen (20.8 percent) and forklift operators (7.6 percent) had the highest average hourly wage increases.

Wages declined over-the-year in only one occupation, drafters (-0.5 percent). The following are earnings of selected occupations included in the survey:

Job Service . . .

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Weekly Wages:	1985	1986	% Change 85-86
Secretaries	$372.50	$392.50	5.4
Typists	$268.00	$276.50	3.2
Word Processors	$324.00	$344.50	6.3
File Clerks	$229.50	$244.00	6.3
Accounting Clerks	$290.00	$306.00	5.5
Payroll Clerks	$300.50	$316.00	5.2
Key Entry Clerks	$255.50	$269.50	5.5
Computer Systems Analysts	$604.00	$627.00	3.8
Computer Programmers	$516.00	$547.00	6.0
Computer Operators	$348.50	$376.00	7.9
Drafters	$364.50	$362.50	-0.6
Electronic Technicians	$476.50	$542.00	13.8
Hourly Wages:			
Truck Drivers	$10.37	$10.64	2.6
Shippers	$10.69	$11.09	3.7
Receivers	$9.93	$10.02	0.9
Warehousemen	$8.24	$9.95	20.7
Order Fillers	$9.61	$9.93	3.3
M/H Labors	$8.11	$8.41	3.7
Fork Lift Operators	$10.07	$10.84	7.7
Guards	$5.45	$5.49	0.7
Janitors	$4.08	$4.19	2.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C. - Maryland - Virginia Metropolitan Area, March 1986 (Bulletin 3035-8).

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
May 1986

	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	% Change From April 1986	% Change From May 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,784	3,063	2,624	- 9.1	+ 6.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,700	38,730	31,681	- 13.0	+ 6.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,804	37,099	29,740	- 11.6	+ 10.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,527,610	$5,878,180	$4,221,700	- 10.6	+ 24.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$160.27	$158.45	$141.95	+ 1.1	+ 12.9
Number of First Payments	1,609	1,769	1,373	- 9.0	- 17.2
Number of Final Payments	849	944	841	- 10.1	+ 1.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,467	10,082	8,486	- 6.1	+ 11.6
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	140	168	124	- 16.7	+ 12.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,611	2,884	3,109	- 9.5	- 16.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,643	2,849	3,149	- 7.2	- 16.1
Total Benefits Paid	$594,682	$525,120	$549,744	- 5.8	- 10.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$187.17	$184.32	$174.58	+ 1.5	+ 7.2
Number of First Payments	145	173	122	- 16.2	+ 18.9
Number of Final Payments	61	90	97	- 32.2	- 37.1
Total Beneficiaries	761	782	871	- 2.7	- 12.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	59	63	60	- 6.3	- 1.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	622	629	616	- 1.1	+ 1.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	478	470	475	+ 1.7	+ 0.6
Total Benefits Paid	$ 86,993	$ 83,915	$ 76,924	+ 3.7	+ 13.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$181.99	$178.54	$161.95	+ 1.9	+ 12.4
Number of First Payments	46	54	35	- 14.8	+ 31.4
Number of Final Payments	31	22	31	+ 40.9	0.0
Total Beneficiaries	151	144	136	+ 4.9	- 11.0
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,983	3,294	2,808	- 9.4	+ 6.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,933	42,243	35,406	- 12.6	+ 4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,925	40,418	33,364	- 11.1	+ 7.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,839,285	$6,487,215	$4,848,368	- 10.0	+ 20.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.54	$160.50	$145.32	+ 1.3	+ 11.8
Number of First Payments	1,800	1,996	1,530	- 9.8	+ 17.6
Number of Final Payments	1,941	1,056	969	- 10.9	- 2.9
Total Beneficiaries	11,320	11,008	9,493	+ 2.8	+ 19.2

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

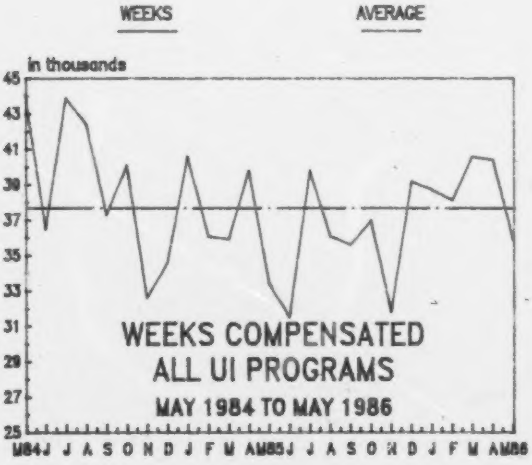
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

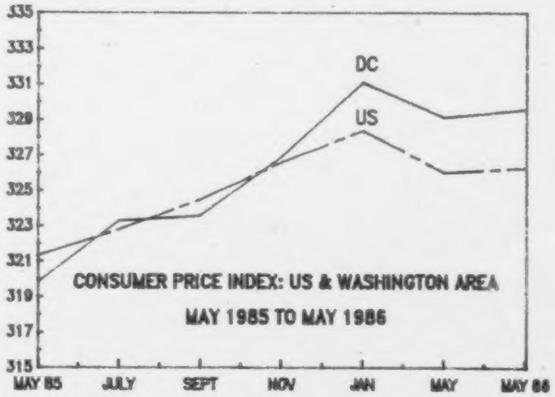
Unemployed workers paid by the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Program received $5.8 million in benefits in May, 1986. The outlay was ten percent less than last month, principally as a result of decreased claims activity. Initial claims dropped nine percent over the month to 2,980, weeks claimed declined (36,930) 13 percent, and 35,930 weeks actually compensated were down 11 percent. In contrast, but as expected, the average weekly benefit amount inched up, reflecting the January, 1986 increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $206 to $250. The average weekly benefit payment in May was $162.50, and has increased an average $2.50 per month since January, 1986. The average weekly benefit payment through May stands at $157.60.



Compared to May of last year, the benefit outlay increased twenty percent. This annual increase is primarily attributable to the rise in the maximum weekly benefit amount, effective January, 1986 and the resultant rise in the average weekly benefit amount. Last year in May, 33,360 idle weeks were compensated at an average $145.30 payment per week, compared to 35,930 this May at $162.50 per week.

Actual claims activity through May this year is slightly ahead of the same period last year. The cumulative initial claims filed for benefits through May, 1986 totalled 17,650, a seven percent increase. Likewise, weeks claimed rose one percent, and weeks actually compensated were up six percent. The outlay to date from all programs is $30.5 million. It is estimated that the new maximum benefit increased this outlay by $0.25 million.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)



The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.2 percent to 329.6 (1967=100), during the two months ending in May, 1986. For the 12-month period ending in May, the local CPI-U rose 3.1 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.1 percent from March to May. The May level of 330.2 (1967=100) was 2.2 percent higher than in May, 1985.

The 0.2 percent increase in the CPI-U from March to May follows a decline of 0.6 percent in the preceding two month period. Increased cost of food, housing, and medical care were partially offset by lower costs for transportation, apparel and upkeep, and entertainment goods.

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DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA
MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May, 1986 decreased $17.31. Average Weekly Hours dropped 0.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were down 21¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflects the most significant increase. Weekly Earnings were up $20.33. Weekly Hours increased 1.9 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 7¢ an hour. The increase was due to a longer scheduled work week.

The most significant decrease occurred in All Other Durable Goods. Average Weekly Earnings were down $51.82, as Weekly Hours decreased 2.3 hours. Hourly Earnings dropped 82¢ an hour. The decrease occurred because of less business, other than seasonal.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	May 1986	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	326.3	0.1	1.6
Washington Area	329.6	0.2	3.1
Food & Beverage	328.2	1.5	4.7
Housing	352.4	0.4	5.1
Apparel & Upkeep	214.5	-0.8	-4.6
Transportation	302.3	-1.5	-2.5
Medical Care	454.3	1.4	8.2
Entertainment	263.3	-1.1	2.8
Other Goods & Services	338.3	0.3	5.9
Special Index:			
Energy b/	162.7	-7.5	-15.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division.

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

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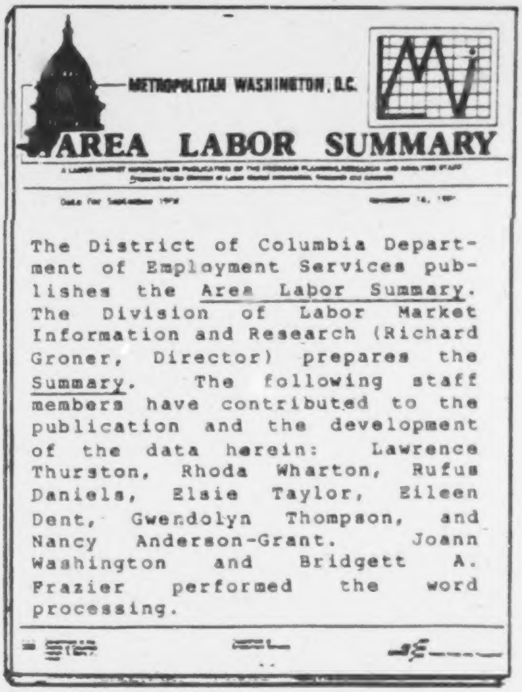

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
May 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	386.45	403.76	387.75	38.3	39.2	37.5	10.09	10.30	10.34
Durable Goods	364.34	385.40	352.23	40.8	41.8	39.8	8.93	9.22	8.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	459.83	439.50	390.68	51.9	50.0	44.7	8.86d/	8.79d/	8.74b/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	391.68	388.03	353.13	41.1	41.5	39.5	9.53	9.35e/	8.94a/
Other Durable Goods	314.34	366.17	340.45	37.2	39.5	38.6	8.45e/	9.27a/	8.82b/
Non-durable Goods	406.75	420.62	419.01	35.9	36.8	35.6	11.33	11.43	11.77
Food & Kindred Products	442.73	464.31	543.16	38.7	40.2	36.7	11.44b/	11.55a/g/	14.80b/h/
Printing & Publishing	420.47	433.96	425.87	33.8	34.8	34.4	12.44	12.47b/	12.38b/
Other Non-Durable Goods	334.80	338.48	300.93	43.2	42.9	39.7	7.75f/	7.89c/	7.58b/

	May '86	April '86	May '85
Total Production Workers	37,200	37,500	36,600

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Less overtime.
c/ Pay increase.
d/ Longer work week.
e/ Less Business other than seasonal.
f/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
g/ Data not comparable to previous year due to work occurring in data.
h/ Data not comparable to current year.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

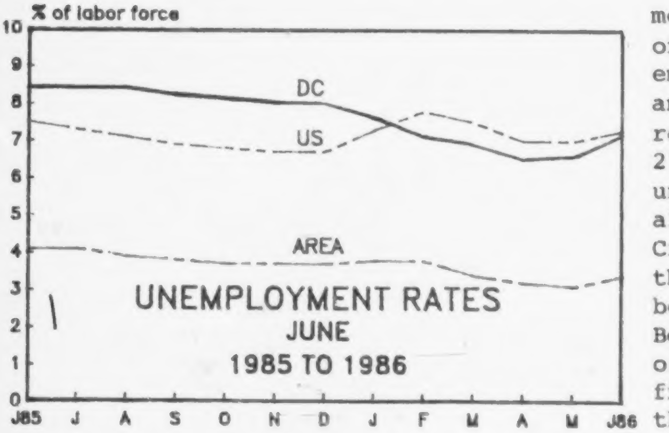
A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JUNE

AUGUST 22, 1986

Seasonal Influx of Workers Pushes DC Unemployment to 7.2%

Jobs Set Record for 5th Month in a Row



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

As expected, the District's unemployment rate increased between May, 1986 and June, 1986 from 6.6 percent to 7.2 percent. Over the past 12 years, the District's unemployment rate between May and June has increased at an average of 0.6 percentage point--the same as this year. The rise in the rate over the month was due, in part, to the inability of largely seasonal workers to find employment in June. Between May, 1986 and June, 1986, the number of District residents without jobs increased from 21,400 to 23,500. The slight and unexpected drop in resident employment also contributed to the rise in the City's rate over the month. Since 1970, the change in City resident employment between May and June has been positive. Between May and June, 1986, the number of District residents with jobs fell from 300,800 to 300,500. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate increased from 7.0 percent in May, 1986 to 7.3 percent in June, 1986.

Since June, 1985, the District's jobless

Job Service . . .

- Labor Market Information

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE Department of
Employment Services

CES

A KEY MONTHLY
INDICATOR OF
CHANGES IN
THE ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
June 1986 a/

	June b/ 1986	May c/ 1986	June 1985	May 1985	Net Change From May 1986	Net Change From June 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	323,900	322,300	319,700	315,600	1,600	4,200
Total Employed	300,500	300,800	292,900	289,600	-300	7,600
Total Unemployed	23,500	21,400	26,700	26,000	2,100	- 3,200
Unemployment Rate d/	7.2	6.6	8.4	8.2	0.6	- 1.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,065,600	2,036,400	1,981,700	1,952,500	29,200	83,900
Total Employed	1,995,700	1,973,300	1,901,200	1,876,600	22,400	94,500
Total Unemployed	69,900	63,200	80,500	75,900	6,700	-10,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.9	0.3	- 0.7
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,741,700	1,714,000	1,662,000	1,636,900	27,500	79,700
Total Employed	1,695,200	1,672,400	1,608,200	1,587,000	22,800	87,000
Total Unemployed	46,400	41,700	53,800	49,800	4,700	- 7,400
Unemployment Rate d/	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.0	0.3	- 0.5

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

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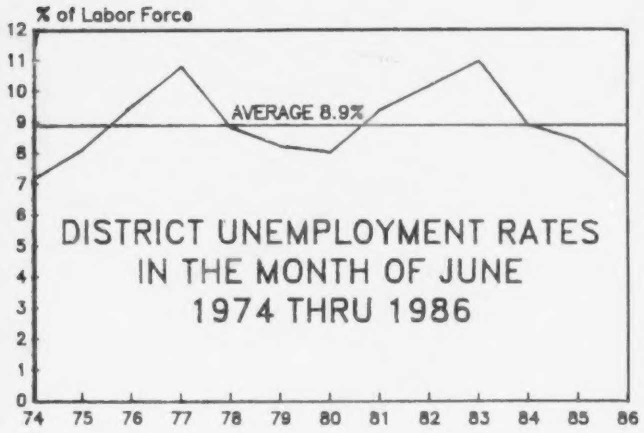

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE MONTH OF JUNE 1974 THRU 1986

rate has fallen 1.2 percentage points. Strong gains in employment, coupled with a sharp drop in joblessness, has contributed to the improved employment situation of District residents. In June, 1985, 292,900 District residents had jobs; by June, 1986, 300,500 Districts residents were employed. [Over the past four years, June, 1982 to June, 1986, residents employment has increased by 25,900.] Total joblessness dropped from 26,700 in June, 1985 to 23,500 in June, 1986--representing a 13.6 percent drop in total joblessness over the year. [Since reaching an all-time June high of 35,500 in 1983, the number of unemployed City residents has declined by more than one-third (34.3 percent).] As a result of the significant improvement in the employment situation of District residents over the last few years, the City's jobless rate is the lowest its been in twelve years when the rate was 7.1 percent in June, 1974. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.5 percent in June, 1985to 7.3 percent in June, 1986.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Like the Nation and the District, the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate usually rises between May and June in the Washington, D.C. MSA. With the entry of primarily seasonal workers into the labor force in June, 1986, the Area rate rose from 3.1 percent in May to 3.4 percent in June. The Suburban rate rose from 2.4 percent in May to 2.7 percent in June. In both the Area and Suburbs, the rate of growth in the number of people looking for jobs out paced the growth rate in employment. Between May and June, Area resident employment increased by 1.1 percent, from 1,973,300 to 1,995,700; while total unemployment among Area residents increased by 10.6 percent, from 63,200 to 69,900. In the Suburbs, resident employment increased by 1.4 percent over the month, from 1,672,400 to 1,695,200; while total unemployment increased by 11.3 percent, from 41,700 to 46,400.

The employment situation of Area and Suburban residents showed moderate improvement over the year. Since June, 1985, the Area unemployment rate fell from 4.1 percent to 3.4 percent. The Suburban jobless rate fell from 3.2 percent to 2.7 percent over the same

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(202) 639-1639

or

The D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee
500 C Street N.W. (Suite 205)
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 639-1083

period. A healthy and growing economy has contributed to the overall decline in Area and Suburban jobless rates. Between June, 1985 and June, 1986, the Area economy produced 77,200 additional jobs, providing job opportunities for 94,500 additional Area residents and 87,000 additional Suburban residents. As employment opportunities increased over the year, the number of Area and Suburban residents without jobs fell. In June, 1986 there were 10,600 fewer unemployed Area residents than in the previous year. Similarly, the number of jobless Suburban residents fell by 7,400 over the year.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

JUNE, 1986

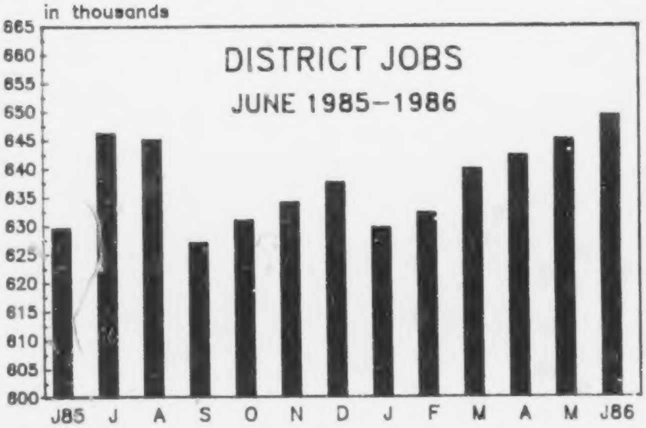
	June a/ 1986	May. b/ 1986	June 1985
Washington, D.C.	7.2	6.6	8.4
Alexandria City	3.3	3.6	5.6
Fairfax City	3.1	2.8	5.5
Falls Church City	3.4	4.1	6.1
Manassas City	2.2	2.1	3.1
Manassas Park City	2.1	1.9	2.8
Arlington County	2.7	2.7	4.2
Fairfax County	2.5	2.4	3.3
Prince William County	2.2	2.1	2.8
Loudoun County	2.1	2.1	2.9
Stafford County	2.1	2.1	3.0
Montgomery County	2.4	2.0	2.5
Prince Georges County	3.2	2.7	3.4
Frederick County	2.7	2.5	2.7
Calvert County	3.0	2.8	3.9
Charles County	2.4	2.1	2.8

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

☆☆☆☆☆



In June, the number of jobs in the District totalled 649,200--4,200 more than in May and 19,600 more than at the same time last year. The increase occurred primarily in the public sector, where the Federal Government (3,300 new jobs) accounted for seventy-nine percent of the June growth, representing their annual summer expansion. In the private sector, the Services industry led the over-the-month increase with 1,900 new jobs. Within Services, the leading component was Legal Services with 1,500 additional jobs. Construction followed with 800 new jobs, while Fire, Insurance, and Real Estate contributed 400 new jobs. Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities experienced a loss of 1,300 jobs--due to the strikes at the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Washington Gas Light Company.

Over the past year (June, 1985 to June, 1986), the Services industry (11,200 new jobs) accounted for more than half of the over-the-year job growth in the City. With the exception of Personal Services, which remained unchanged, all Services sectors showed some over-the-year gain, with Business Services (3,300 new jobs) being the major contributor. In the Trade industry, Retail Trade accounted for the total growth. In the public sector Federal employment rose by 6,200 over the year, while the District Government employment increased by 1,800 and Local Government employment decreased by a mere 100.

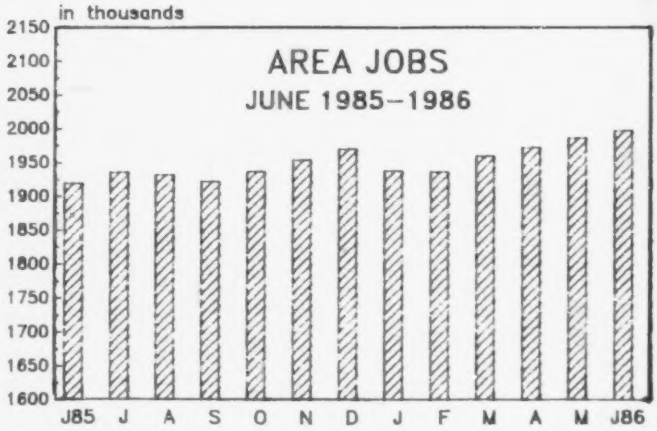
JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

In June, the Suburban job count was 1,347,300--some 6,200 above May and a 57,600 above June of last year. The private sector added 7,300 jobs over the month, while seasonal factors caused State and Local Government employment to fall (-2,400 jobs). The Suburban Services industry accounted for ninety-two percent of the private sector growth with 6,700 new jobs. Construction had 2,000 additional jobs due to seasonal hiring and more business in special trade contractors, especially in Maryland. Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate expanded with 1,800 new jobs followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade with 1,300 new jobs and Manufacturing with 200 new jobs. Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities decreased by 5,000, due to the strike at AT&T and the Washington Gas Light Company.

Over the past year (June, 1985 to June, 1986), the Services industry (19,900 new jobs) has generated over a third of the Suburban job growth. The Trade industry increased by 17,700 with Retail Trade (14,600 new jobs) accounting for eighty-two percent of Trade growth. All industries contributed significantly over the year except Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-2,700 jobs). Suburban Federal employment was the only major Suburban segment recording an over-the-year decline of 1,900 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

With both the District and the Suburbs adding jobs in June, Washington Area employment climbed to 1,996,500 jobs--10,400 more than May and 77,200 more than June, 1985. As expected, the over-the-month industry leader was the Services industry, adding 8,600 jobs followed by Construction (2,800 jobs); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate and total Government both added 2,200 new jobs; and Wholesale/Retail Trade added 500 new jobs. State and Local Government declined by 2,500, jobs, due largely to seasonal factors.



Over the past year, Services industry employment increased by 31,100. Retail Trade (15,200 jobs) accounted for eighty-three percent of total Trade (18,400 jobs) growth. Overall, the number of private sector jobs increased by 64,100. Public sector jobs in the Area rose by 13,100 over the year--8,700 in the State and Local sector and 4,300 in the Federal sector.

AREA JOBS STILL EXPANDING, BUT AT A MUCH SLOWER RATE

LMIR has examined the progress of job creation in the Area, the Suburbs and the District by measuring the year-to-year relative change for each of the past 18 months (January 1985 to June 1986).

Jobs in the Washington Area are still being created at a reasonably healthy rate, but that rate has slowed significantly. For the area as a whole, the average monthly year-to-year change has been 5.6 percent, but the rate of change has fallen from a high of 6.7 percent in Janaury of 1985 to a

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA June b/ 1986	May c/ 1986	June 1985	METROPOLITAN AREA June b/ 1986	May c/ 1986	June 1985
TOTAL	649.2	645.0	629.6	1,996.5	1,986.1	1,919.3
Total Private Sector	377.6	376.7	366.0	1,424.0	1,415.8	1,359.9
Manufacturing	15.3	15.3	15.0	83.3	83.1	82.2
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.5	40.5	40.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.0	22.2	22.3
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	14.9	14.8
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.8	42.6	42.0
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.4	5.5
Printing & Publishing	12.0	12.0	11.8	30.8	30.8	30.1
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.4	6.4
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Construction	14.9	14.1	13.0	124.6	121.8	112.4
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	23.3	24.6	26.0	82.8	89.1	88.2
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	38.2	36.8
All Transportation	8.8	8.8	9.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	14.5	15.8	16.8	39.1	46.1	46.3
Trade	64.7	65.5	64.0	398.6	398.1	380.2
Wholesale	9.3	9.2	9.3	74.0	74.0	71.0
Retail	55.3	56.3	54.7	324.7	324.1	309.5
General Merchandise	4.8	4.8	5.3	38.4	38.7	37.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.0	43.3	40.6
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.6	36.1	34.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.0	22.8	22.3
Eating and Drinking Places	27.8	28.8	27.2	109.5	109.2	104.3
All Other Retail	22.7	22.7	22.2	74.1	74.0	70.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.0	34.6	34.7	115.0	112.8	108.3
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	21.2	21.1	20.8
All Other	27.8	27.5	27.6	93.8	91.7	87.5
Services	224.4	222.5	213.2	618.4	609.8	587.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.0	14.4	12.6	31.5	31.6	29.4
Personal Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	23.2	23.1	22.4
Business Services	48.7	47.4	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.5	30.4	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.7	22.2	21.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.7	29.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	73.0	73.5	70.3	563.7	555.1	535.6
Government	271.5	268.3	263.6	572.5	570.3	559.
Federal Government	220.4	217.1	214.2	368.0	363.2	363.
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	204.5	207.0	195.
D.C. Government	46.3	46.1	44.5	N/A	N/A	N/
Local Government	4.8	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/

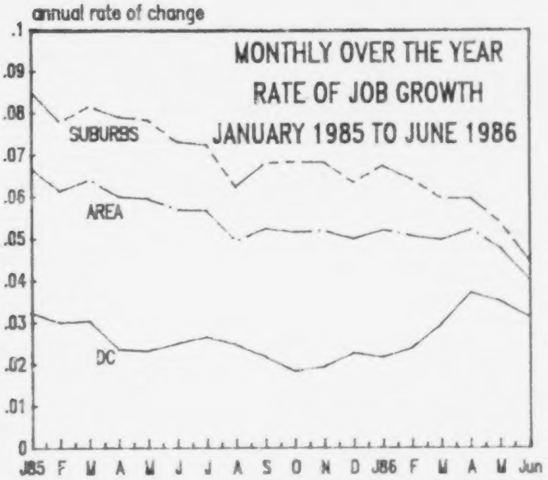
CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



low of 4.0 percent in June of this year. Similarly suburban job expansion is also similarly slowing. The decline in the suburban job growth rate has ranged from a high of 8.5 percent in January of 1985 to 4.5 percent this June. The 18 month suburban average was 6.8 percent. Thus, both the Area and its suburbs are now creating jobs at rates below their 18 months average.

Only in the District is the economy currently producing jobs at a rate greater than the 18 month average. Over this period, District job creation has averaged 2.6 percent. In June, the over-the-year rate was 3.1 percent. In fact, D.C. rates for the whole period have been much higher than its long term job growth rate of 1.1.

Problems, however, have appeared on the horizon. In April of this year, the over-the-year growth rates in all three jurisdictions turned sharply down. This could signal furture problems for the labor market, and the economy in general, if this recent trend persists for the rest of the year. The longer term falling-off of job growth rates probably signifies a growing community resistance to the very rapid growth, a serious labor shortage in the suburbs, and an increased clauging of the regional transportation system during the daily commute. It is not surprising that the extra-ordinary rapid suburban job growth of the recent past has not been sustained, especially in light of a very sluggish national economy.

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
JANUARY 1985 TO JUNE 1986

	AVERAGE	HIGH	LOW
AREA	5.6	6.7 Jan. '85	4.0 June '86
SUBURBS	6.8	8.5 Jan. '85	4.5 June '86
DISTRICT	2.6	3.7 Apr. '86	1.8 Oct. '85

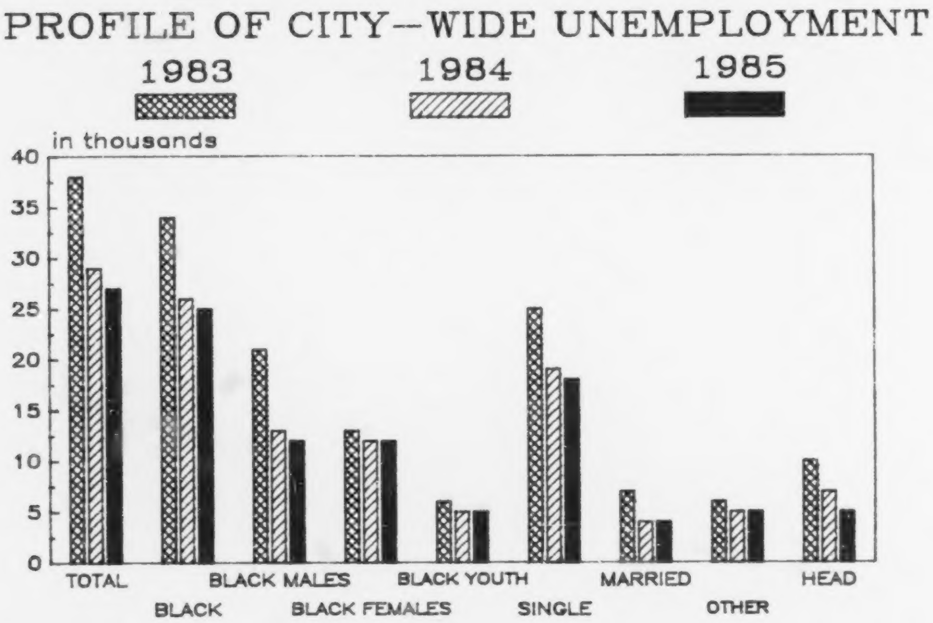
JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

WILLARD HOTEL

The Department has announced an agreement with the Inter-Continental Hotel Corporation to fill over 300 staff positions at the newly renovated Willard Hotel, marking another major step by the City to help District residents obtain employment. Closed since July, 1968, the hotel is undergoing extensive renovations and is scheduled to officially reopen on September 22, 1986.

Under the agreement, DOES began screening and referring applicants on July 15 for 360 positions as housekeepers, stewards, engineers, food services workers, and bell and door attendants. On July 22, applicants were also screened to work exclusively in food and beverage positions. Interviews continued through July 25. Final selection, and hiring is done by hotel officials.

The Willard joins a growing list of major corporations which have used the public employment office in recent years to staff their new or expanding facilities.



LABOR FORCE ROFILE: CITY-WIDE UNEMPLOYMENT 1983 TO 1985

During 1985, the District's unemployment rate averaged 8.4 percent, a decline of 0.6 percent from the 1984 average. The 1985 rate was the lowest annual rate registered since 1980 when the rate was 7.3 percent. It also represents a continuation of a rather steep two year, 3.3 percentage point, decline from the 1983 recession high of 11.7 percent -- a record high in the District. This decline seems to indicate that a significant proportion of the recession induced unemployment has been squeezed from the District's economy. The City has also recovered all the jobs lost as a result of Federal program and employment reductions between 1980 and 1983 (see the April 18, 1986 issue of the ALS for a profile of Federal employment).

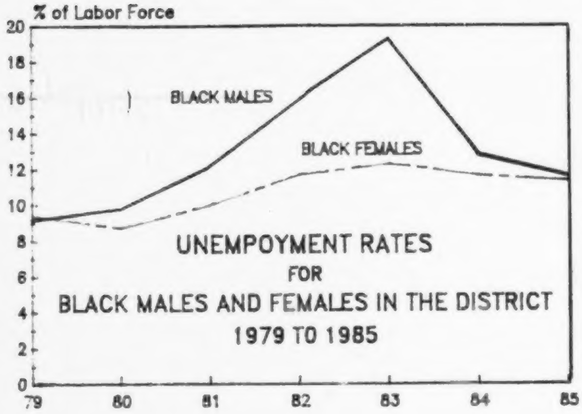
This study uses the 1983, 1984, and 1985 Current Population Surveys (CPS) for the District of Columbia. The CPS is a monthly household survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to produce national unemployment rates on a monthly basis. The sample in the District is too small to produce statistically reliable data on a monthly schedule, but it is reliable for the estimation of annual averages.

RACE

During 1985, an average 27,000 City residents were unemployed--2,000 fewer than in 1984 and 11,000 fewer than in the peak year of 1983. As has been the case in the recent past, black residents comprised virtually all (94 percent) of the unemployed. This heavy concentration of blacks among the unemployed is clearly disproportionate to the racial composition of the City's labor force, which is 68 percent black. Since 1983, black unemployment declined by 9,000 while non-black unemployment fell by 2,000. As a result, the black unemployment rate tumbled 4.4 percentage points as compared to the 3.3 percentage point reduction in the city-wide rate. Still, unemployment in 1985 among the District's black citizens remained in double digits (11.4 percent).

SEX

In 1983, men accounted for 6 of every 10 of the unemployed. The improvement in the job market over the past two years reduced this to 1 of every 2. As a matter of fact, almost all the absolute reduction over the period can be attributed to males. There have been very dramatic changes in the unemployment rate for men. Their rate fell from 14.3 percent in 1983 to 8.4 percent last year. The picture for black men, of course, mirrored this decline, falling from nearly 20 to 11.5 percent in just two years. For women, this period produced only marginal changes-- a decline of just 0.6 percentage point for all women and one full percentage point for black women. Thus by 1985, the unemployment rate of both men and women (as well as for black men and women) was virtually the same-- about 8 percent for each sex city-wide and 11.4 percent for blacks of both sexes.



UNEMPOYMENT RATES
FOR
BLACK MALES AND FEMALES IN THE DISTRICT
1979 TO 1985

It should be noted, however, that an earlier study by LMIR (see the July 19, 1985 issue of the ALS) showed that the increase in District unemployment between 1979 and 1983 fell mostly on black men. In 1979, the black male and female unemployment rates nearly coincided at 9.2 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively. By 1983, the rate for black males jumped to 7 full percentage points above

PROFILE OF CITY-WIDE UNEMPLOYMENT: 1983-1985

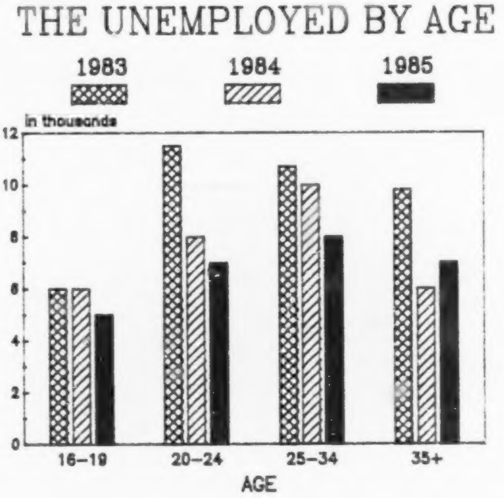
	Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL..............	38,000	29,000	27,000	11.7	9.0	8.4
Black..........	34,000	26,000	25,000	15.8	12.1	11.4
AGE:						
16-19..............	6,000	6,000	5,000	47.7	36.5	31.6
Black 16-19......	6,000	5,000	5,000	52.4	40.5	34.8
20-24..............	11,500	8,000	7,000	24.3	17.6	19.4
25-34..............	10,700	10,000	8,000	9.9	9.7	7.5
35+................	9,800	6,000	7,000	6.7	3.7	4.3
SEX;						
Males..............	23,100	15,000	14,000	14.3	9.2	8.4
Black Males......	20,800	13,000	12,000	19.3	12.7	11.5
Females............	14,900	14,000	14,000	9.1	8.8	8.5
Black Females....	13,400	12,000	12,000	12.3	11.6	11.3
MARITAL STATUS:						
Single.............	24,900	19,000	18,000	16.4	12.9	12.3
Married............	6,800	4,000	4,000	6.5	4.4	3.8
Divorced, Separated.	6,300	5,000	5,000	9.2	7.5	7.6
Head of Household...	9,600	7,000	5,000	9.7	7.3	5.4

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS). Details may not add to total because of rounding. Table prepared by DOES/LMIR.

the black female rate. In 1985, the two rates almost converged again. Thus, both the earlier deterioration in the labor market and the recent improvements have been felt most strongly by black men (see chart).

AGE

Most (56 percent) of the District's unemployed during 1985 were in the prime working ages of age 20-34. This cohort is also the group that benefited the most by the improvement in the labor market over the past two years. In absolute numbers, joblessness among these prime workers declined by 7,200 since the peak 1983 unemployment. Thus as a group, they account for 66 percent of the decline among the unemployed. As a result, unemployment rates for 20-24 year old residents dropped 3.9 percentage points and that of the 25-34 year old group fell 2.4 points.



TEENAGERS

The largest decline in the unemployment rate was recorded by teenagers (16-19 year olds). This labor force cohorts registered a 16.1 percentage point plunge. In absolute numbers, however, the two year decline was a modest 1,000 individuals. [Thus obviously, the explanation for the large rate decline among teenagers rest in numbers other than for unemployment.] Between 1983 and 1985, the teenage population in the District actually increased by 3,300 while their labor force participation rate (the proportion of the population either working or actively looking for work) increased by 4.4 percentage points. Because of improvements in the local economy and government sponsored jobs and training programs, all of the increase in the teenage labor force was absorbed through employment. An other important indicator of the vastly improved labor market for teenager workers is the length of time they are unemployed. During 1983, the market for teenagers was so depressed that the mean duration of unemployment was 12.7 weeks. By 1985, this important measure dropped to just 5.2 weeks. As we shall see, this is the lowest duration for all age groups. Still, the youth unemployment rate for 1985 averaged

PROFILE OF TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT: 1983-1985

	1983	1984	1985
POPULATION 16-19........	33,700	33,000	37,000
PARTICIPATION RATE......	40.7%	45.2%	45.1%
LABOR FORCE.............	13,700	15,000	17,000
EMPLOYED................	7,700	10,000	11,000
UNEMPLOYED..............	6,000	5,000	5,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.......	47.7%	36.5%	31.6%
DURATION (WEEKS).......	12.7	9.6	5.2

31.6 percent or nearly four times the city-wide rate. However, even with that high rate, teenagers accounted for only 1 of every 5 jobless residents.

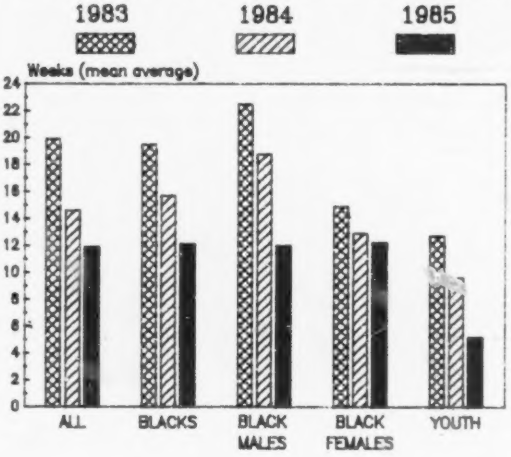
MARITAL STATUS

Unemployment traditionally is highest among single people and lowest among married persons living with their spouses. This labor force truism was demonstrated in the District throughout the three year period. In all three years, single people represented 2 out of every 3 of the jobless. This relationship held fast both when the overall rate peaked in 1983 at 11.7 percent and when it dropped to 8.4 in 1985. Still, the economic recovery over the past two years benefited primarily single person. Of the 11,000 decline in unemployment, 63 percent was accounted for by single persons. Like the black unemployment rate, however, the unemployment rate in 1985 for single persons still remained in double digits (12.3 percent). For married workers, the yearly rate was a very healthy 3.8 percent, a level indicating full employment. Relatively speaking, District heads of houshold also faired well during the recovery as their unemployment rate declined 4.3 percentage points--second only to the 4.9 point decline in the rate for single persons.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

One of the key measures for determining the severity of unemployment is the length of time people remain unemployed. In 1983 at the peak of the recession, the mean average time spent in the unemployment lines by District residents was 19.9 weeks or about 4 3/4 months. For black men, the unemployment wait in 1983 was 22.5 weeks or 5 1/2 months. By 1985, the improvement in the local economy reduced the average duration for all workers to 11.9 weeks. Like other unemployment indicators, improvements significantly benefited black men. Between 1983 and 1985, the job market improvement reduced their duration nearly 50 percent--from 22.5 weeks to 12.0 weeks, or a total reduction of 10.5 weeks. By contrast, the decline for black females was only 2.7 weeks, but their duration never reached the long

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT



★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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JOB SERVICE

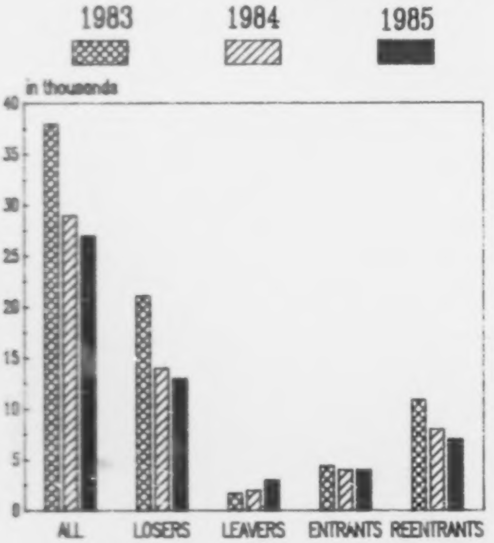
Marion Barry Jr.,
Mayor

duration of black men. Similar to the unemployment rates, the average duration for both black men and women in 1985 almost coincided at 12 weeks.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG DISTRICT RESIDENTS

Traditional labor market analysis classifies the causes of unemployment in four major reasons: people "loose" their jobs; people "leave" their jobs; others enter the labor market for the first time and still others start looking for work after an extended separation from the labor market (reentrants). When times are bad, most of the unemployed tend to be job losers, and people with a job tend to keep it. The District's labor market over the past three years followed expectations. In 1983, when unemployment was at its peak, 55 percent of the unemployed were job losers. Job leavers in that year where both numerically (2,800) and relatively (4.5 percent of the unemployed) at the lowest level. Reflecting the improved employment prospective, by 1985 job leavers constituted nearly three times more (11 percent) of the unemployed. Over this 3 year period, however, the most surprising statistic proved to be the number of reentrants who came back into the labor force when the market was at its worst condition in recent history. In 1983, nearly 11,000 people returned to the labor force when the prospects for finding work were the bleakest. Of almost equal surprise was the fact that these reentrants were evenly distributed by sex, and not mostly women as would have been predicted.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT



UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG FULL AND PART-TIME WORKERS

An additional measure of the severity of unemployment is joblessness among persons looking for full vs. part-time work. In 1983, 90 percent of all the unemployed in the City were full-time workers. Mirroring the improvements in the labor market, this measurement declined to 85 percent last year.

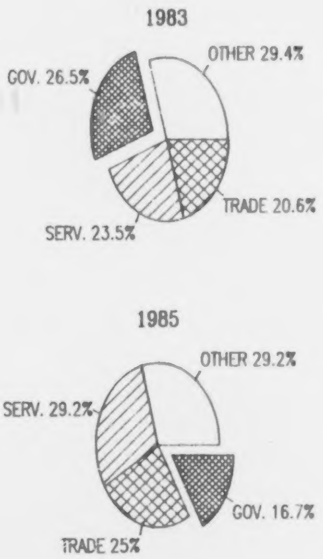
UNEMPLOYMENT: FULL-TIME & PART-TIME WORKERS

	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED.....	38,000	29,000	27,000
FULL-TIME WORKERS....	34,200	24,000	23,000
PART-TIME WORKERS....	3,800	3,000	4,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
FULL-TIME WORKERS....	11.6%	8.8%	7.9%
PART-TIME WORKERS....	12.3%	11.1%	13.8%

UNEMPLOYMENT OF EXPERIENCED WORKERS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

For unemployed District residents with a previous attachment to a job (excludes new and reentrants to the labor force), the most improvement between 1983 and 1985 was recorded by administrative support workers secretaries, typists, and clerks. Over the two year period, their level of unemployment declined by 3,000 individuals, or about 27 percent of the total reduction in unemployment. Most occupational groups (except professionals and sales workers), also showed improvement. Not surprisingly, four occupational groups (sales workers, administrative support workers, service workers, and laborers) made up the vast majority (about 60 to 70 percent) of all the experienced job seekers who lived in the District. This relationship remained constant both at the peak of unemployment (1983) and last year.

UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY



Given the reductions in government employment in the early years of the decade (See, for example, the April 18, 1986 issue of the ALS), government workers produced the most pronounced reduction in the level of their unemployment. The number of unemployed government workers (combined Federal, State and Local) fell from 9,000 in 1983 to 4,000 in 1985. This decline accounted for 46 percent of the total 11,000 reduction in joblessness between 1983 and 1985. It probably also explains why administrative support workers showed the largest numerical improvement.

OBSERVATIONS

Between 1983 and 1985, the level of unemployment declined by nearly 30 percent. The profile indicates that the major beneficiaries of the decline were single black men between the ages of 20 and 35. This is the same group that earlier research had shown was most severely affected by the onset of high unemployment in the early 1980's. For women, their labor force status remained rather constant over the period, but they were not affected nearly as drastically by the growth of unemployment in earlier periods. Only government and administrative support workers made significantly large reductions in their levels of unemployment over the two years, although all occupational groups, except sales workers, showed improvements. Most importantly, 7,600 more District residents held jobs in 1985 then in 1983.

Underpinning this marked improvement in unemployment and employment was the addition of 32,000 new jobs over the rate in jobs of 2.7 percent. This represents a very healthy growth for the mature District economy. This growth is more than double the long term annual growth rate of 1.1 percent produced between 1956 and 1985.

In addition, the District Government allocates substantial resources for employment and training programs, both from local resources and federal. While these programs are not massive enough to change the direction of the unemployment rate, they can and do keep the rate from going higher than it would have without them and, on the down side of a cycle, they can push the rate lower than it would have gone. In the past, LMIR has estimated that employment and training programs have a 1.0 to 1.5 percentage point impact on the rate.

Lastly, remarkable suburban job growth (173,900 new jobs between 1983 and

1985) has produced very low suburban unemployment indicating significant labor shortages. With real entry level wages increasing in the suburbs and some extension of the transportation system, these "far away" jobs become more attractive to District workers. Further, recent policies, co-operation and programs support by the local governments in the area have probably made suburban work more available to District residents. Recently, the Department announced that it had assisted 2,271 residents in obtaining suburban work. The actual number of persons finding suburban employment is likely to be many times higher.

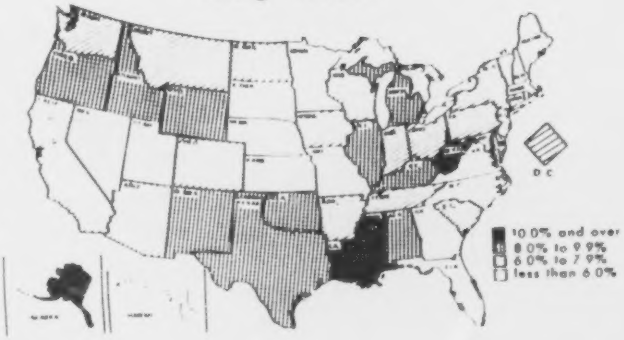
At 8.4 percent unemployment, the District is probably beginning to make progress in attacking long term structural problems in its labor market. Through the first half of this year, the positive trends have continued. Unemployment has averaged 7.0 percent-- 1.4 percentage points lower than the 1985 average. The City's economy has added 19,000 more jobs since January -- a 3.0 percent growth. There are 9,600 more residents working then in the first month of the year -- a 3.3 percent change. Thus, all indicators are pointing to a better year than in 1985. If the unemployment averages 7.0 percent for the whole year, this will mean that the District's economy will produce the lowest unemployment rate since 1974, when the rate was a mear 6.0 percent. A good Fall showing in the Retail Trade sector could make the difference.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In May, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 235 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate at 3.1 percent was down from the 3.3 percent recorded in April. This was the sixth lowest rate of the areas reporting. This was the third time the Washington Area's rate has been below 3.7 percent in three and a half years.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, for the first time in several months, the Washington Area's rate at 3.1 percent was lower than the Boston Area's rate at 3.6 percent. The two had tied for the lowest rate among metropolitan areas in March and April at 3.5 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington D.C., had a 4.3 percent unemployment rate down from 4.7 percent recorded in April. The Richmond-Petersburg Area 110 miles south of Washington, D.C., had a May jobless rate of 4.4 percent --down from 4.6 percent from the previous month. The Baltimore area ranked 194 and the Richmond-Petersburg Area ranked 193 among the areas reporting.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1986



When the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary rate of 6.7 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 23rd highest jobless rate in the country. This was down six positions from the 29th spot it held in April. Virginia's rate at 4.9 percent was down from 5.2 percent in April. Maryland's rate was also down from 4.0

percent to 3.7 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 43rd and 48th, respectively, among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Four states, Louisiana (13.0 percent), Mississippi (11.5 percent), Alaska (10.7 percent), and West Virginia (10.4 percent) registered double digit unemployment rates.

Louisiana posted the highest jobless rate for the fifth consecutive month. Twenty-one states reported unemployment rates below 6 percent, the lowest rate was in New Hampshire (3.2 percent).

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates, only seven plus the District of Columbia, had declines of 1.0 percentage point or more. The largest decline--2.1 percentage points--was in Nevada. Unemployment rates increased by 1.0 percentage point or more over the year in eight states. Texas experienced the largest increase--2.7 percentage points.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-three selected central cities, (Detroit, Michigan unavailable), the District of Columbia had the nineteenth highest jobless rate at 6.7 percent. This position was up one notch from April when the District had the eighteenth highest rate. The average unemployment rate for all 24 selected cities was 8.4 percent. Of the 24 cities, 15 posted lower jobless rates, 8 recorded higher rates, and one (Columbus, Ohio) remained unchanged at 6.2 percent.

Gary, Indiana continues to have the highest rate of joblessness at 17.0 percent, up form 16.8 percent recorded in April. On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had, for eleven consecutive months, at 4.9 percent. The District of Columbia also posted the largest over the year decline--1.5 percentage points. This was follwed by Gary, Indiana with a drop of 1.4 percentage points. Of the eight central cities recording over-the-year increases, Houston, Texas had the largest increase of 3.5 percentage points. Dallas, Texas had the second largest increase in its jobless rate of 1.7 percentage points. The remaining six cities increases were all below 1 percent.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	City	May 1986	May 1985
1.	Gary, IN	17.0	18.4
2.	Houston, TX	11.6	8.1
3.	Buffalo, NY	11.2	10.9
4.	Newwark, NJ	10.7	9.9
5.	New Orleans, LA	10.6	11.5
6.	Cleveland, OH	10.4	11.0
7.	Birmingham, AL	9.1	8.8
8.	Chicago, IL	8.9	10.2
9.	Dayton, OH	8.9	9.2
10.	Cincinnati, OH	8.3	8.2
11.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.9	8.8
12.	New York, NY	7.9	8.4
13.	Miami, FL	7.6	7.8
14.	St. Louis, MO	7.5	8.4
15.	Milwaukee, WI	7.2	6.8
16.	Philadelphia, PA	7.0	8.1
17.	Los Angeles, CA	6.8	7.9
18.	Dallas, TX	6.8	5.1
19.	**DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	**6.7**	**8.2**
20.	Atlanta, GA	6.4	7.5
21.	Columbus, OH	6.2	6.2
22.	Baltimore, MD	5.9	6.7
23.	Salt Lake City, UT	5.9	6.0
24.	Boston,MA	4.9	4.0

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

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SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
June 1986

	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	% Change From May 1986	% Change From June 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,137	2,784	2,825	+ 12.7	+ 11.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,904	33,700	30,079	+ 3.6	+ 16.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	34,091	32,804	28,219	+ 3.9	+ 20.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,517,476	$5,257,610	$3,996,397	+ 4.9	+ 38.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.85	$160.27	$141.62	+ 1.0	+ 14 3
Number of First Payments	1,596	1,609	1,424	- 0.8	+ 12.1
Number of Final Payments	912	849	858	+ 7.4	+ 6.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,440	9,467	8,338	- 0.3	+ 13.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	175	140	154	+ 25.0	+ 13.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,747	2,611	2,772	+ 5.2	- 0.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,887	2,643	2,824	+ 9.2	+ 2.2
Total Benefits Paid	$555,691	$494,682	$496,305	+ 12.3	+ 12.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$192.48	$187.17	$175.75	+ 2.8	+ 9.5
Number of First Payments	125	145	133	- 13.8	- 6.0
Number of Final Payments	57	61	84	- 6.6	- 32.1
Total Beneficiaries	761	761	825	0.0	- 7.8
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	56	59	52	- 5.1	+ 7.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	606	622	587	- 2.6	+ 3.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	464	478	435	- 2.9	+ 6.7
Total Benefits Paid	$ 85,591	$ 86,993	$ 72,645	- 1.6	+ 17.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$184.46	$181.99	$167.00	+ 1.4	+ 10.5
Number of First Payments	49	46	39	+ 6.5	+ 25.6
Number of Final Payments	21	31	26	- 32.3	- 19.2
Total Beneficiaries	153	151	136	+ 1.3	+ 12.5
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,368	2,983	3,031	+ 12.9	+ 11.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,257	36,933	33,438	+ 3.6	+ 14.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,442	35,925	31,478	+ 4.2	+ 18.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,158,758	$5,839,285	$4,565,347	+ 5.5	+ 34.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.49	$162.54	$145.03	+ 1.2	+ 13.4
Number of First Payments	1,770	1,800	1,596	+ 1.7	+ 10.9
Number of Final Payments	990	941	968	+ 5.2	+ 2.3
Total Beneficiaries	10,354	11,320	9,299	- 8.5	+ 11.3

---

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

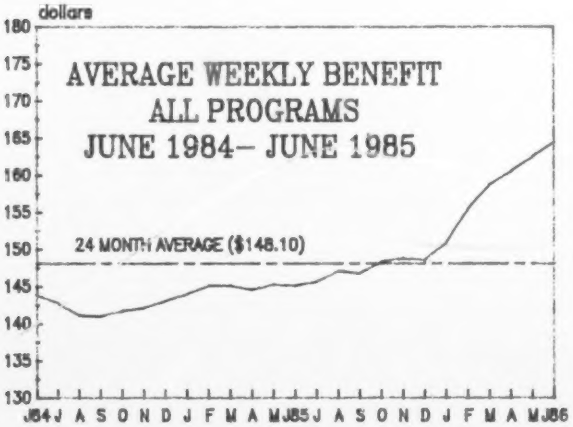
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

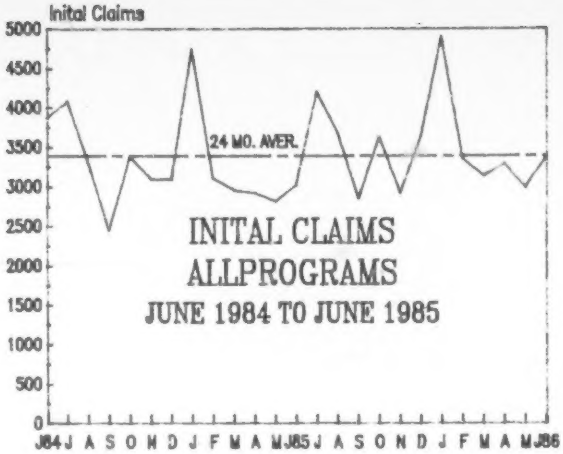
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The outlay by the District of Columbia for unemployment compensation from all program sources in June, 1986 was $6.15 million--up five percent from last month and 35 percent from June, 1985. All other measures of activity, except the number of beneficiaries currently in the system, followed the same upward trend.



The average weekly benefit amount is one of the most volatile measures, and has been increasing, as expected, since January, when the maximum weekly benefit amount changed from $206 to $250. The current weekly average benefit is $164.50, compared to $145.00 last June, and $150.80 in January when the upward creep began to take effect. The January-June increase has averaged $2.30 per month. As also expected, the trend of the monthly change is a decreasing one, and the average amount is expected to stablilize by or before the end of the year. Although there has been an increase in the number of weeks compensated from June of last year to the current month, the rise in the average weekly benefit amount has been the primary contributing factor to the increase in the total benefit outlay.



The second quarter 1986 benefit measures were all below the first quarter levels except the total outlay and the average weekly benefit amount. Idle weeks compensated dropped three percent, and initial claims decreased 15 percent. The total outlay in the second quarter amounted to $18.5 million, a 2 percent rise. On the other hand, the half-year measures (January-June) in 1986 eclipsed those for the same period in last year. Initial claims in 1986 stand at 21,020 compared to 19,550 in 1985; and weeks actually compensated are six percent above last year. The $36.7 million benefit outlay is $5.2 million above the 1985 half-year level. It is estimated that the increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount, with the resultant $14.00 increase in the average weekly payout, increased the total outlay to date by $3.2 million.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of June, 1986 increased $14.05. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.7 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 18¢ an hour.

The largest increase occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings

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were up $36.21, as Weekly Hours increased 1.8 hours. Hourly Earnings increased 39¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime being worked.

Printing and Publishing showed an increase of $5.73 in Weekly Earnings, and 1.3 in the Weekly Hours. However, Average Hourly Earnings were down 30¢ an hour. The decrease was due to less overtime being worked.

STAFF ECONOMIST LEAVES

Lawrence Thurston, Senior Labor Economist, has taken a new position as an economist with the Office of the People's Counsel. Mr. Thurston has been a valuable member of the LMIR staff for more than 10 years and has been managing the Local Area Unemployment Statistics and Current Employment Statistics Programs which produce the employment and unemployment estimates, as well as the place of work employment statistics published in the Area Labor Summary.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
June 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	398.97	384.92	398.32	39.0	38.3	38.3	10.23	10.05	10.40
Durable Goods	379.73	364.37	368.26	41.5	41.5	41.1	9.15	8.78	8.96
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	456.97	447.80	408.78	47.7	46.5	46.4	9.58h/	9.63d/	8.81a/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	398.12	394.13	384.29	40.5	41.4	41.5	9.83a/	9.52e/	9.26a/
Other Durable Goods	342.59	316.39	342.91	40.4	40.1	39.1	8.48c/	7.89e/	8.77b/
Non-durable Goods	415.78	403.13	424.59	36.6	35.3	35.8	11.36	11.42	11.86
Food & Kindred Products	475.78	439.57	585.86	40.7	38.9	37.7	11.69a/	11.30a/j/	15.54k/
Printing & Publishing	428.57	422.84	428.62	35.1	33.8	34.4	12.21	12.51b/	12.46b/
Other Non-Durable Goods	326.03	316.40	301.84	40.4	39.5	40.9	8.07h/	8.01f/	7.38b/

	June '86	May '86	June '85
Total Production Workers	37,700	37,400	36,300

a/ Overtime
b/ Less overtime.
c/ Pay increase.
d/ Longer work week.
e/ Less Business other than seasonal.
f/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
g/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.
h/ More business other than seasonal.
j/ Data not comparable to previous year due to work occurring in data.
k/ Data not comparable to current year.

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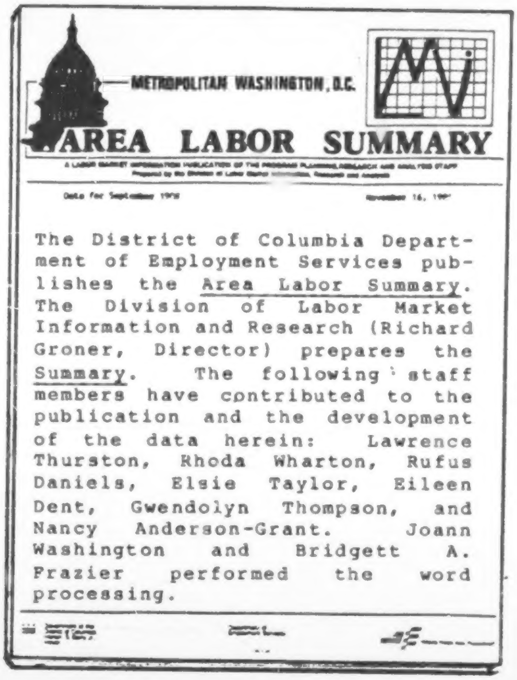
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

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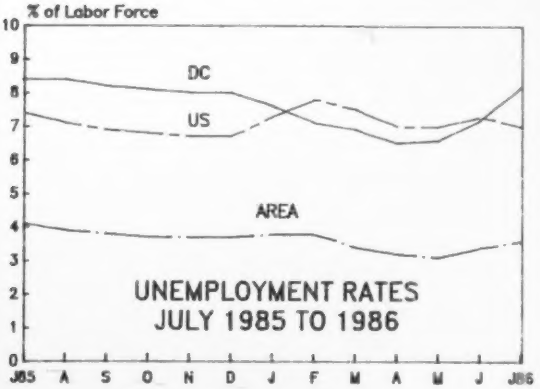
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JULY 1986 SEPTEMBER 26,1986

2,000,000 JOBS IN AREA

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP - 8.2%



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
JULY 1985 TO 1986

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

In July of this year, the District's unemployment rate rose one full percentage point--to 8.2 percent--the highest rate for any month this year. The upward push in the rate was generated primarily by a relatively large influx of residents into the labor market--some 13,700 individuals. In July, 9,400 more residents were employed than a month earlier, but this sizeable increase in people with jobs did not prove sufficient to offset the labor force growth. As a result, the number of City jobless increased by 4,300 workers and brought the total level of unemployed residents to 27,700.

Because June and July are traditionally the months in which students and recent graduates begin looking for seasonal or permanent jobs, the District's unemployment rate generally peaks every year in either of these two months. In recent years, it has usually been in July. Over the past 12 years, unemployment between June and July has increased every year at an average of 0.8 percent. Thus, this year's increase is only slightly larger than what might be expected, given past patterns for the month. Over the past twelve years, unemployment has averaged nine percent in July. Thus, the rate is actually lower

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EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
July 1986 a/

	July b/ 1986	June c/ 1986	July 1985	June 1985	Net Change From June 1986	Net Change From July 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	338,000	324,300	338,900	319,700	13,700	-900
Total Employed	310,300	300,900	310,300	292,900	9,400	0
Total Unemployed	27,700	23,400	28,600	26,700	4,300	-900
Unemployment Rate d/	8.2	7.2	8.4	8.4	1.0	-0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,089,600	2,069,400	2,009,500	1,981,700	20,200	80,100
Total Employed	2,014,800	1,998,700	1,927,300	1,901,200	16,100	87,500
Total Unemployed	74,800	70,700	82,200	80,500	4,100	-7,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.1	0.2	- 0.5
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,751,600	1,745,100	1,670,600	1,662,000	6,500	81,000
Total Employed	1,704,500	1,697,800	1,617,000	1,608,200	6,700	87,500
Total Unemployed	47,100	47,300	53,600	53,800	-200	-6,500
Unemployment Rate d/	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	0	- 0.5

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

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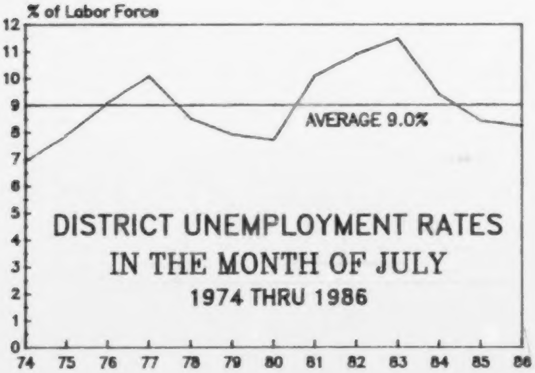

this year than the long term trend for the month of July. In fact, it is the lowest July unemployment rate since 1980 when the rate was 7.5 percent. For the first seven months of this year, unemployment in the District has averaged 7.2 percent, so the City is still on course towards the lowest annual rate since 1974.

Compared to the same time last year (July, 1985), the labor force status of District residents is relatively unchanged with employment being essentially the same and unemployment and the labor force (people employed or actively looking for work) slightly lower (each with 900 fewer residents). As a result, the unemployment rate this July was slightly lower (0.2 percentage point) than in July of 1985.

In February of this year, the District's unemployment rate fell below that for the nation. It remained below the national rate for four additional months, but in July it rose once again above the national rate--8.2 percent in D.C. versus 7.0 percent in the U.S.--both seasonally unadjusted. While the District's rate was down 0.2 percentage point, the U.S. rate was down 0.4 percentage point over the year (July, 1985 to July, 1986).

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

In the Suburbs, the increase in the labor force was relatively and numerically much smaller than in the District. As a result, the Area economy absorbed the expanding suburban labor force. (A net 6,500 increase in the labor force and a net 6,700 increase in employment.) As a consequence, unemployment of suburban residents declined by 200 individuals--a decrease so small that it had no impact on the Suburban jobless rate, which remained unchanged from June at 2.7 percent. This low rate indicates a relatively critical shortage of jobless workers who live in the suburbs.

When the rather large over-the-month changes in the District were combined with these smaller suburban movements, they produced a relatively slight increase (0.2 percentage point) in the unemployment rate for the whole Area (MSA).

The over-the-year changes in the suburbs, however, revealed a remarkable growth in employment for Suburban residents. Between July of 1985 and July of this year, 87,500 additional suburban-

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ites were employed--a 4.5 percent increase in employment. This growth rate was double the employment expansion of the U.S. economy over the same period. Because the Area economy was able to absorb in jobs slightly more suburbanites (6,500) than were entering the labor market, the suburban unemployment rate declined by half a percentage point over the 12 months ending in July; thus probably compounding suburban labor shortages as the rate declined from 3.2 percent to 2.7 percent. Because the labor force status of District residents between July of 1985 and July, 1986 was virtually unchanged, the status for the area as a whole mirrored the suburban over-the-year changes--a 87,500 increase in employment and half a percentage point decline in the rate of unemployment. The labor market condition in the Washington Area for job seekers is among the very best in all of the nation (see section on Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities). For employers, however, the lack of a large labor pool may be acting as a constraint on expansion. This condition should lead to future improvements in the employment status of District residents.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

JULY, 1986

	July a/ 1986	June b/ 1986	July 1985
Washington, D.C.	8.2	7.2	8.4
Frederick County	4.4	2.7	3.1
Alexandria City	3.4	3.3	5.1
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.2	3.3
Falls Church City	3.1	3.4	4.3
Fairfax City	2.8	3.1	3.4
Arlington County	2.7	2.7	4.3
Calvert County	2.7	3.0	3.7
Manassas City	2.4	2.2	3.2
Fairfax County	2.4	2.5	3.3
Montgomery County	2.4	2.3	2.5
Charles County	2.4	2.3	2.8
Manassas Park City	2.2	2.1	2.3
Prince William County	2.0	2.2	2.7
Stafford County	2.0	2.1	3.5
Loudoun County	1.9	2.1	2.8

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,812 in July, 1986--up 536 from June, 1986. In July, 52.1 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 26.1 percent of all UI claimants. This was followed by professional, technical, and managerial workers--24.8 percent and closely behind was service workers at 24.6 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.7 weeks for all claimants in July, down less than one week from the previous month. Over the month, the duration of insured unemployment for males decreased from 11.0 weeks to 10.2 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 10.0 weeks to 9.2 weeks.

Since July, 1985 the number of individuals receiving UI benefits increased by 549. Due to the small increase in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of unemployment rose slightly over the year from 9.2 weeks to 9.7 weeks. The duration for males increased slightly over the year from 9.6 weeks to 10.2 weeks, while that for females also rose slightly over the year from 8.7 weeks to 9.2 weeks.

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JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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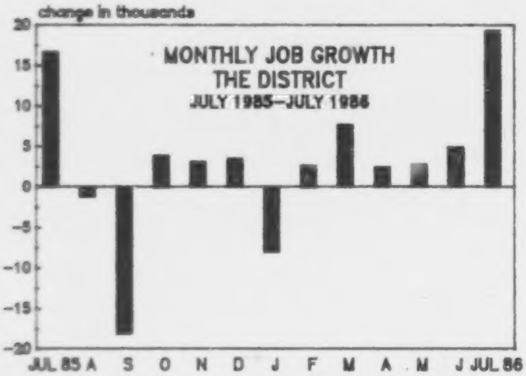
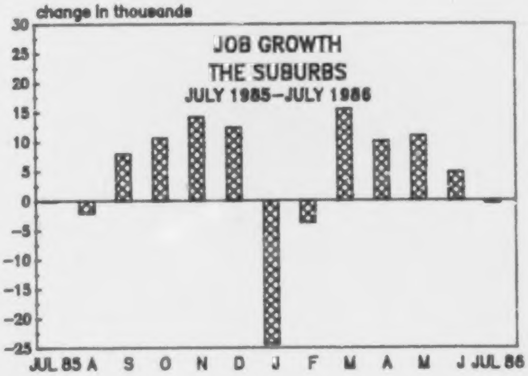
In July, there were 669,200 jobs in the District, an increase of 19,300 from June. Almost all of this increase was generated by seasonal hiring (18,690 jobs) by the District Government, reflecting the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program. The private sector added 1,500 new jobs with the Services industry accounting for sixty-seven percent of the over-the-month growth with 1,000 jobs. The Trade industry experienced a loss of 700 jobs, solely from Retail Trade employment. In virtually all of the other sectors, growth was stagnant between June and July.



Compared to July of last year, the District's economy expanded with 22,900 new jobs. The private sector contributed fifty-nine percent of the over-the-year expansion with 13,400 new jobs. Services produced the largest absolute growth with 12,200 new jobs. The principal growth components in the Services industry were Other Services (4,300 jobs), Business Services (4,000 jobs), and Legal Services (2,500 jobs). All other industries experienced growth over the year, with the exception of Transportation, which had a net loss of 1,200 jobs. Public sector growth increased by 9,600 jobs--the Federal Government accounting for sixty-five percent of the employment with 6,200 new jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

For the first time in many months, the Suburban economy failed to add any new jobs. Over the month (June to July), there was a net loss of 500 jobs. This resulted from negative growth in the Maryland portion of -2,300 jobs, combined with positive growth in the Virginia portion of only 1,800 new jobs. The private sector added 11,300 new jobs with Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (5,700 jobs) accounting for fifty percent of the over-the-month growth. All other industries contributed substantially, with the exception of Retail Trade (-1,100 jobs) and Manufacturing (-500 jobs). In the public sector, the decline in government employment (-12,700 jobs) was solely in the State and Local component. The Maryland portion experienced a loss of 8,500 jobs due to seasonal layoffs in state and local education, while the Virginia portion had a loss of 4,900 jobs. Federal Government in the Suburbs gained 800 jobs over the month.



Over the year, Suburban jobs have excelled in growth at a rate of 4.3 percent--55,900 new jobs. However, jobs have expanded at a slower rate than last year, which had a growth rate of 6.0 percent. The private sector

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA July b/ 1986	 June c/ 1986	 July 1985	METROPOLITAN AREA July b/ 1986	 June c/ 1986	 July 1985
TOTAL	669.2	649.9	646.3	2,014.6	1,995.8	1,935.8
Total Private Sector	379.1	377.6	365.7	1,436.6	1,423.8	1,367.9
Manufacturing	15.2	15.3	15.1	82.6	83.2	82.3
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.1	40.6	40.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	22.1	22.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0	15.0	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.6	42.7	42.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.5	5.6
Printing & Publishing	12.0	12.0	11.9	30.7	30.7	30.2
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.4	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
Construction	14.8	14.9	13.2	127.6	125.0	114.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.5	24.2	25.7	89.5	83.5	88.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.6	36.9
All Transportation	8.9	8.9	8.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.6	15.3	16.9	45.8	40.0	46.6
Trade	63.7	64.4	63.4	395.6	397.4	380.5
Wholesale	9.3	9.3	9.3	74.0	73.9	70.6
Retail	54.4	55.1	54.1	321.6	323.4	309.9
General Merchandise	4.8	4.8	4.6	39.1	38.6	36.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.9	41.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.7	36.7	34.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.7	23.0	22.3
Eating and Drinking Places	27.1	27.6	27.5	108.5	109.0	104.9
All Other Retail	22.5	22.7	22.0	73.2	74.2	70.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.2	35.0	34.9	116.4	114.9	109.3
Banking	7.2	7.1	7.2	21.5	21.3	20.9
All Other	28.1	27.8	27.7	94.9	93.7	88.4
Services	225.5	224.5	213.3	623.4	618.5	591.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.9	14.0	12.4	30.4	31.6	29.5
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.0	23.3	23.1	22.2
Business Services	49.6	48.7	45.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.5	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.9	23.7	21.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.3	30.6	29.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.3	73.0	70.0	569.8	563.8	540.2
Government	290.2	271.5	280.6	578.0	572.0	567.9
Federal Government	221.5	220.4	215.3	369.4	367.5	365.5
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	208.6	204.5	202.4
D.C. Government	63.8	46.3	60.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.8	4.8	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

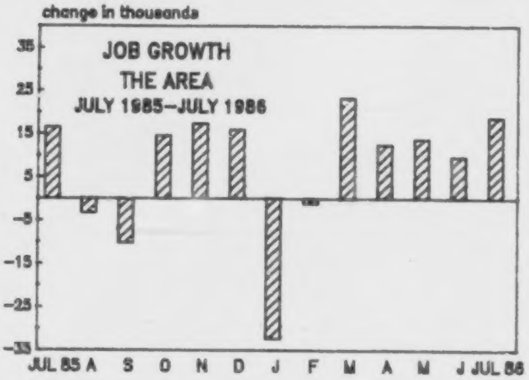
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

accounted for ninety-nine percent of the over-the-year growth with 55,300 new jobs. More than a third of these new jobs were created in the Services industry (19,300 jobs). Retail trade employment also increased significantly over the year (11,400 jobs). In the public sector, State and Local Government contributed 3 ,800 jobs, while the Federal Government recorded a job reduction of 2,300.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

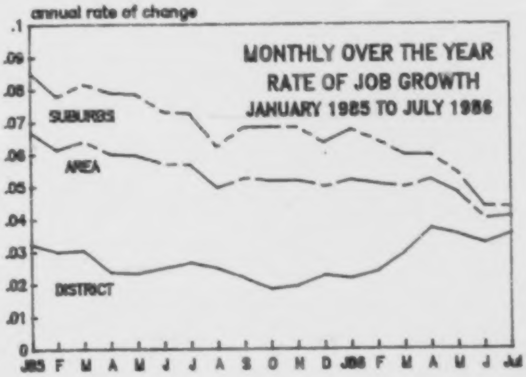


In July, the District of Columbia was solely responsible for the Washington Metropolitan Area's employment reaching and surpassing the 2.0 million mark for the first time in history. Employment rose to 2,014,600 over the month, an increase of 18,800 jobs. There are now more jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area than in 33 of the states. Over two percent of all U.S. jobs are located in our area. The private sector accounted for sixty-eight percent of the over-the-month growth with 12,800 new jobs. Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities was the leading industry with 6,000 new jobs, followed by Services (4,900 jobs)--combining for fifty-eight percent of total growth. All other industries experienced gains with the exception of Retail Trade (-1,800 jobs) and Manufacturing (-600 jobs). General Merchandise Stores was the only component in Retail Trade to have a positive growth of 500 jobs. The number of Government jobs rose by 6,000. State and Local Government accounted for sixty-eight percent of this expansion with 4,100 new jobs, while Federal Government added 1,900 new jobs.

Over the year (July, 1986 compared to July, 1985), the number of jobs in the Area increased by 78,800. Eighty-seven percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains occurred in Services (31,500 jobs) Wholesale/Retail Trade (15,100 jobs), and Construction (13,500 jobs). The number of Government jobs rose by 10,100-- State and Local with 6,200 jobs and Federal with 3,900 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IS SLOWING

Last month, LMIR began a new series to measure job creation in the Area, the Suburbs, and the District. This series is based on year-to-year relative change in the number of jobs measured for each month starting in January of 1985. What this analysis revealed was that Washington Area and the Suburban jobs are being created at a much slower pace. Further, the rate, since April, has been slowing rather rapidly. Only in the District are jobs being created at a rate in excess of its 19-month average. In fact, suburban over-the-year job growth in July of this year set a new low of 4.3 percent.



For example, between July of 1984 and July of 1985, the Washington Area created 103,000 new jobs. Between July of this year and July of last year, 78,800 new jobs were added--a decline of nearly 24 percent. In the suburbs, the over-the-year comparisons found that between July of 1984 and 1985, 87,000 new jobs appeared, but between July of 1985 and 1986 the production of new jobs fell to 55,900--a drop-off of nearly 36 percent. Thus quite clearly, the very exuberant job growth of the recent past is no longer taking place.

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
JANUARY 1985 TO JULY 1986

	AVERAGE	HIGH	LOW
AREA	5.3%	Jan.'85, 6.7%	Jun.'86, 4.0%
SUBURBS	6.7%	Jan.'85, 8.5%	Jul.,86, 4.3%
DISTRICT	2.8%	Apr.'86, 3.7%	Oct.,85, 1.8%

Never-the-less, even with the slowing of local job growth rates, the area is still producing new jobs over the year at an annual rate (4.1 percent) which is significantly higher than the more sluggish U.S. economy (2.7 percent).

HOLIDAY HIRING ESTIMATED

As noted, the final level of performance of the labor market for 1986 may well depend on the expansion of jobs over the next couple of months in anticipation of the holiday shopping spree. Over the last eight years between October and December, the Retail Trade industry has added between 12,000 and 19,000 jobs in the Area, and 1,000 to 2,000 in the District. Area holiday employment last year was down somewhat (1,300 jobs) from the 1984 high of 18,900 retail jobs. In the District last year, however, retail employment between October and December expanded by a record 2,000 jobs. Thus retail employment in the Area should add between 12,000 and 20,000 jobs this fall, with between 1,700 and 2,500 being in the City.

HOLIDAY HIRING-RETAIL TRADE
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (000)

	OCT	DEC	CHANGE
AREA (MSA)			
1978	247.6	260.4	12.8
1979	255.2	266.0	10.8
1980	258.7	270.7	12.0
1981	261.9	272.0	10.1
1982	260.2	272.2	12.0
1983	280.9	293.4	12.5
1984	298.5	317.4	18.9
1985	315.9	333.5	17.6
DISTRICT			
1978	51.7	53.3	1.6
1979	53.0	54.2	1.2
1980	51.9	52.9	1.0
1981	51.6	52.3	0.7
1982	49.8	50.5	0.7
1983	50.3	52.0	1.7
1984	53.8	55.3	1.5
1985	55.3	57.3	2.0

Source: Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program. DOES/LMIR.

Employers
It's that time of year again

Time to think about additional hiring for the Christmas holidays. Why bother with costly advertising, endless telephone calls and interviewing. Let D.C. Employment Services do the work for you. Whether it's one or 100 vacancies, we can save your company valuable time and money with free

Recruitment

We are the single largest source of job-ready applicants in the District of Columbia.

Screening

We match applicants based upon your exact specifications.

Referrals

We refer candidates for interviewing at your convenience.

Don't be a last minute shopper. Place your job order *today* by calling

Holiday Helpers Hotline

724-3785

Department of Employment Services

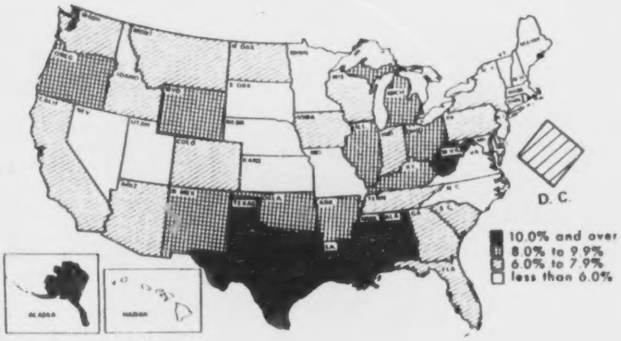
Government of the District of Columbia

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In June, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Seasonally, the Washington Area's unemployment rate increases between May and June. The Washington Area's rate at 3.4 percent was up from 3.1 percent recorded in May. This was the ninth lowest rate of the areas reporting. This was the fourth time the Washington Area's rate has been below 3.7 percent in four years.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area seems to be rivaling the Boston Area with the lowest jobless rate. The two tied in both April and March at 3.5 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. In May, the Washington Area surpassed Boston falling to 3.1 percent while Boston posted 3.6 percent. However, in June, the Washington rate was 3.4 percent and Boston's fell to 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 4.5 percent unemployment rate up from 4.3 percent recorded in May. The Richmond-Petersburg Area--110 miles south of Washington, D.C., had a June jobless rate of 4.6 percent--up from 4.4 percent from the previous month.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1986



When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 7.2 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 20th highest jobless rate in the country. This is up three notches from the 23rd spot it held in May. Virginia's rate at 5.1 percent was up from 4.9 percent in June. Maryland's rate was also up from 3.7 percent to 3.9 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 40th and 47th, respectively, in the standings among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Six states, Louisiana (13.6 percent), Mississippi (12.6 pecent), Texas (11.1 percent), West Virginia (10.9 percent), Alaska (10.8 percent) and Alabama (10.0 percent) all registered double digit unemployment rates.

Louisiana posted the highest jobless rate for the sixth consecutive month. Thirty-three states recorded unemployment rates below the national average of 7.3 percent. Out of these 33 states, 19 had rates below 6 percent. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest rate at 3.2 percent unchanged from May.

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates, only seven plus the District of Columbia, (same as May) had declines of 1.0 percentage point or more. The largest decline, 1.9 percentage points, was in Nevada. With strong employment losses in oil and gas extraction and related industries that were evident in the first half of the year, Texas experienced the largest increase in joblessness--3.4 percentage points--which pushed its rate into double digits.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the nineteenth highest jobless rate at 7.2 percent. This was the same position the District held in May. The average unemployment rate for all 25 selected citites was 8.9 percent. Of the 25 cities, 19 posted lower jobless rates, and 6 recorded higher rates.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest rate of joblessness at 17.3 percent. On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for one full year, at 4.4 percent. The large cities of Texas seems to be hit hard by the oil and gas extraction crisis. Houston and Dallas recorded over-the-year jobless increases of 4.3 and 1.9 percentage points, respectively. Miami, Florida posted the largest over--the-year decline in joblessness, 2.2 percentage points.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	City	June	
		1986	1985
1.	Gary, IN	17.3	19.2
2.	Houston, TX	13.6	9.3
3.	Cleveland, OH	10.9	11.7
4.	Detroit, MI	11.5	13.4
5.	New Orleans, LA	10.9	11.7
6.	Dayton, OH	10.8	10.4
7.	Newwark, NJ	10.2	11.1
8.	Birmingham, AL	9.9	8.9
9.	Buffalo, NY	9.4	11.1
10.	Cincinnati, OH	9.1	9.4
11.	Chicago, IL	9.0	10.1
12.	Miami, FL	8.5	10.7
13.	St. Louis, MO	8.3	8.6
14.	Dallas, TX	8.1	6.2
15.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.5	9.2
16.	Los Angeles, CA	7.5	8.6
17.	Milwaukee, WI	7.5	7.2
18.	New York, NY	7.3	7.4
19.	**DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	**7.2**	**8.4**
20.	Atlanta, GA	7.1	8.0
21.	Columbus, OH	7.1	7.2
22.	Philadelphia, PA	6.7	8.5
23.	Baltimore, MD	6.1	6.9
24.	Salt Lake City, UT	5.6	6.1
25.	Boston, MA	4.4	4.7

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

Job Service . . .

VIP Services

- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA JOBS

"BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS
FOR JOBS"

MAYOR BARRY MARKS FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF REGIONAL JOBS PROGRAM

On August 19th, Mayor Marion Barry Jr., met with suburban elected officials, suburban employees and business leaders from the surrounding jurisdictions to mark the first anniversary of the Regional Employment Program. The D.C. Department of Employment Services has placed 2,584 D.C. workers in suburban jobs since July of last year, and 7,660 job applicants were referred for interviews.

Mayor Barry was joined by John F. Herrity, chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors; Mayor James Moran of Alexandria; Al Eisenberg, vice chairman, Arlington County Board of Supervisors; members of the District Council; and Floyd Goff, acting director of the D.C. Department of Employment Services. Also present were representatives of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments; the Greater Washington Board of Trade; area chambers of commerce; and three local residents and employers who have been assisted through the program.

In marking the occasion, Mayor Barry said: "The partnership which has been created among elected officials, business leaders, and state employment offices is rewarding and unprecedented. By working together this past year to solve a regional problem, we have systematically identified needs, helped to reduce critical labor shortages, and brought hope and new opportunities to thousands. Although our work is unfinished, you should be commended for what we have achieved thus far, realizing that our individual and collective efforts must continue if we are to maintain a strong regional economy."

ANNUAL PAY IN THE DISTRICT: 1985

The annual average pay for persons working in the District of Columbia in 1985 was $26,160. This was $6,974 more than the average American worker and $8,071 more than workers in Virginia. Maryland's data is currently unavailable.

Between 1984 and 1985, District workers' wages and salaries increased only 4.1 percent, as compared to 4.5 percent for all American workers. When ranked with the 50 states, the District was down the list (number 21 tied with Colorado) for the largest increase. Twenty states, including Virginia (4.7 percent), ranked above the District in increases in wage and salary growth. In contrast to 1984, Government workers received a relatively smaller increase in wages, 4.2 percent compared to 5.6 percent in 1984. The private sector wages were also down this year from 5.4 percent in 1984 to 4.4 percent in 1985. Excluding mining in the District (principally high paid government relations staff), the pay increase in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry led all other District industries, with an 8.7 percent increase. This was up from 8.4 percent of last year. This was the third consecutive year this industry has led the way, probably reflecting in part its strong recovery from the recession.

In the District, pay in Construction declined for the second consecutive year--down by a whopping 3.6 percent. The average construction worker across the country, in 1985, made $21,351 vs. $21,096 in the District. This was a reverse from 1984, when the District's pay for construction workers was $21,827 compared to $20,733 for the average construction worker across the country. In nineteen states, construction workers were paid an average above $25,000 a year in 1985.

Any future efforts by Construction workers to reverse this loss of earnings could have a disruptive effect on the local growth.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY: 1985

	TOTAL	PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT
US	$19,186	$18,976	$20,250
DC	$26,160	$22,825	$30,580
MD	-------	$18,347	-------
VA	$18,089	$17,423	$20,691

ANNUAL PAY AND PERCENT CHANGE
BY INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT - 1985

Industry	Pay	% Change 1984-85
All States	$26,120	4.1
Private Sector	$22,825	4.4
Mining	$58,862	6.5
Construction	$21,096	-3.6
Manufacturing	$31,115	7.8
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	$33,035	5.4
Wholesale Trade	$29,199	6.1
Retail Trade	$11,965	1.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	$25,978	8.7
Services	$23,339	4.1
Government	$30,580	4.2

Includes workers covered by the state unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for federal employees.
Preliminary data - annual averages.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
July 1986

	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	% Change From June 1986	% Change From July 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,870	3,137	3,937	+ 23.4	- 1.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,395	34,904	39,749	+ 15.7	+ 1.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,723	34,091	35,738	+ 13.6	+ 8.4
Total Benefits Paid	$6,129,758	$5,517,476	$5,091,357	+ 11.1	+ 20.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.30	$161.85	$142.46	- 2.2	+ 11.1
Number of First Payments	2,298	1,596	2,274	+ 44.0	+ 1.1
Number of Final Payments	1,170	912	1,014	+ 28.3	+ 15.4
Total Beneficiaries	10,239	9,440	9,212	+ 8.5	+ 11.1
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	151	175	203	- 13.7	- 25.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,152	2,747	3,548	+ 14.7	- 11.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,212	2,887	3,550	+ 11.3	- 9.5
Total Benefits Paid	$620,548	$555,691	$619,149	+ 11.7	+ 0.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$193.20	$192.48	$174.41	+ 0.4	+ 10.8
Number of First Payments	159	125	236	+ 27.2	- 32.6
Number of Final Payments	77	57	132	+ 35.1	- 41.7
Total Beneficiaries	810	761	915	+ 6.4	- 11.5
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	67	56	61	+ 19.6	+ 9.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	668	606	663	+ 10.2	+ 0.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	532	464	506	+ 14.7	+ 5.1
Total Benefits Paid	$98,491	$85,591	$86,529	+ 15.1	+ 13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$185.13	$184.46	$171.01	+ 0.4	+ 8.3
Number of First Payments	40	49	43	- 18.4	- 7.0
Number of Final Payments	34	21	41	+ 61.9	- 17.1
Total Beneficiaries	153	153	145	0.0	+ 5.5
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,088	3,368	4,201	+ 21.4	- 2.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	44,215	38,257	43,960	+ 15.6	+ 0.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	42,467	37,442	39,794	+ 13.4	+ 6.7
Total Benefits Paid	$6,848,797	$6,158,758	$5,797,035	+ 11.2	+ 18.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.27	$164.49	$145.68	- 2.0	+ 10.7
Number of First Payments	2,497	1,770	2,553	+ 41.1	- 2.2
Number of Final Payments	1,281	990	1,187	+ 29.4	+ 7.9
Total Beneficiaries	11,202	10,354	10,272	+ 8.2	+ 9.1

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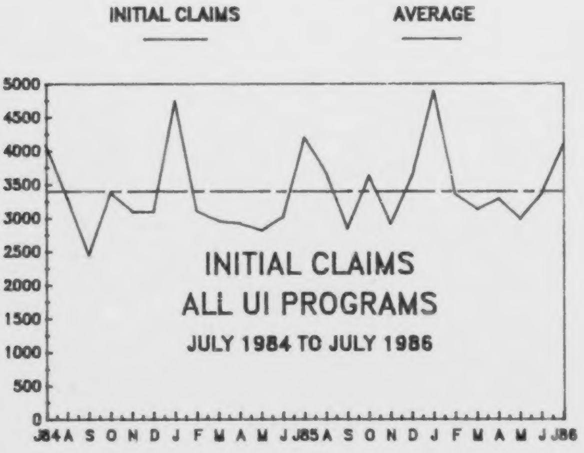
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $6.8 million in unemployment compensation benefits in July, 1986. This outlay is the highest monthly amount since January, 1984, when unemployed workers received $6.9 million. The current peak resulted from the surge of change of base period filers and seasonal workers. Initial claims rose 21 percent above last month. The average weekly benefit amount ($161) in July is also contributory to this high level of payment, and its effect is shown more clearly when it is compared to January, 1984. At that time, the amount averaged $143 for 48,700 weeks of idleness compensated. The July level reached only 42,500 weeks compensated. The current outlay is 11 percent above last month and 18 percent over the same month last year.



The average weekly benefit amount was $151 in January, and increased an average of approximately $2 per month through July. The average appears to have stabilized at $161. At this point, nearly all claimants in the system show the effects of the $250 maximum weekly benefit increase--effective in January of 1986. The average weekly payment at the end of December, 1985 was $146.

The total outlay (January, 1986 through July, 1986) from all sources is $43.5 million, a 17 percent rise from $37.3 million paid through July, 1985. For this time period, weeks compensated (273,660) and the average weekly benefit amount ($159) are above last year. The respective 1985 measures were 257,050 and $145. The outlay attributable to the rise in the average weekly benefit amount is estimated at $3.9 million.

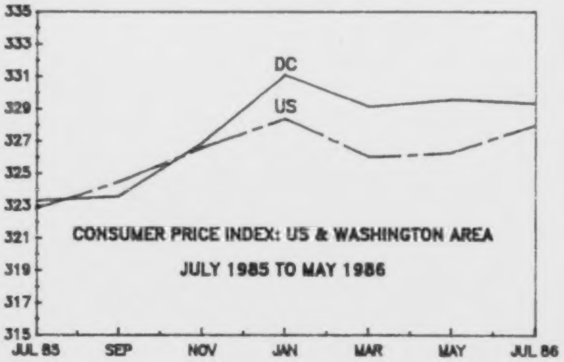
WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area declined 0.1 percent to 329.3 (1967=100), during the two months ended in July, 1986. For the 12-month period ending in July, the CPI-U rose 1.9 percent. The Consumer Price Index for

YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAMS
"A
CAPITAL
INVESTMENT"
Department of
Employment Services
Floyd S. Goff
Acting Director
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
Mayor

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) was unchanged from May to July. The July level of 330.2 (1967=100) was 1.3 percent higher than in July, 1985.

The 0.1 percent decline in the CPI-U from May to July follows an increase of 0.2 percent in the preceding two-month period. Lower costs of housing and food were nearly offset by higher costs for the other categories of consumer spending.



Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. City average, prices seem to be stabilizing more locally than nationally at least for the time being. The U.S. City average was up 0.5 percent from May to July while the local CPI-U declined by 0.1 percent. Over the year, the national CPI-U was up by 1.6 percent while the local CPI-U was up by 1.9 percent. Over the two-month period, food and beverage, housing and medical care rose more nationally than locally, while apparel and upkeep, transporation, entertainment and other goods and services increased more locally than nationally. Over the year, prices were higher for housing, apparel and upkeep, transportation, medical care, and entertainment nationally, while prices were higher locally for food and beverages and other goods and services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of July, 1986 increased $5.65.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	July 1986	Percent Change	
		Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	328.0	0.5	1.6
Washington Area	329.3	-0.1	1.9
Food & Beverage	327.1	-0.3	4.3
Housing	350.7	-0.5	2.1
Apparel & Upkeep	214.7	0.1	-2.1
Transportation	302.8	0.2	-2.5
Medical Care	455.3	0.2	6.2
Entertainment	266.5	1.2	2.6
Other Goods & Services	343.3	1.5	7.0
Special Index:			
Energy b/	162.7	0	-17.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division.

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

Average weekly hours were up 0.1 hours. Average hourly earnings rose 12¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing showed the greatest increase. Weekly earnings were up $14.47. Weekly hours increased 0.5 hours, as hourly earnings increased 24¢ an hour. The increase was due to more business.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had the greatest decrease, which was due to less overtime being worked. Weekly earnings dropped $9.03. Weekly hours decreased 0.5 hours. Average hourly earnings were down 9¢ an hour.

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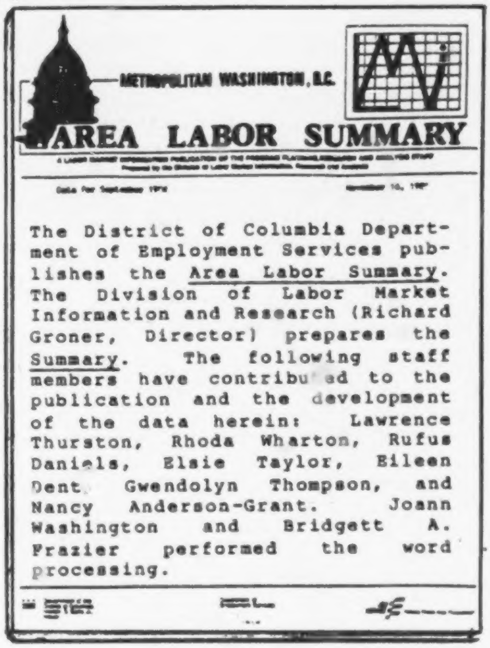
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

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EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
July 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	397.97	392.32	393.88	38.6	38.5	37.8	10.31	10.19	10.42
Durable Goods	379.73	377.31	363.20	41.5	41.6	40.4	9.15	9.07	8.99
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	447.46	456.49	394.27	47.2	47.7	44.5	9.48c/	9.57d/	8.86e/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	402.93	396.01	371.16	40.7	40.7	40.3	9.90a/	9.73d/	9.21
Other Durable Goods	342.59	338.12	346.14	40.4	40.3	39.2	8.48d/	8.39b/	8.83
Non-durable Goods	414.65	405.13	420.32	35.9	35.6	35.5	11.55	11.38	11.84
Food & Kindred Products	478.40	476.24	597.46	39.9	40.6	37.6	11.99a/	11.73h/a/	15.89i/a/
Printing & Publishing	434.10	419.63	421.94	34.7	34.2	34.0	12.51e/	12.27c/	12.41c/
Other Non-Durable Goods	299.82	308.66	297.41	38.0	38.2	40.3	7.89f/	8.08e/	7.38

	July '86	June '86	July '85
Total Production Workers	37,200	37,500	37,000

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less increase.
d/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.
e/ More business other than seasonal.
f/ Less business other than seasonal.
g/ Shorter work week.
h/ Data not comparable with previous years due to break occurring in data.
i/ Data not comparable to current year.

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

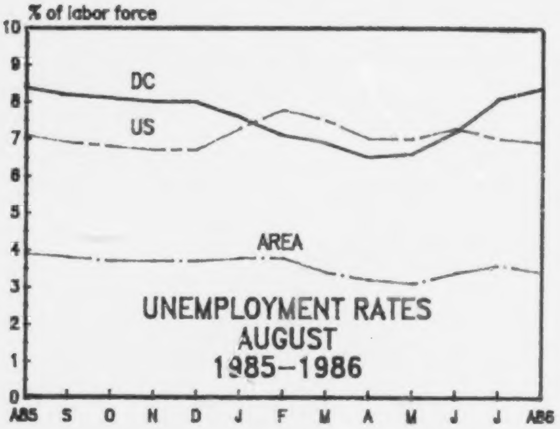
A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR AUGUST 1986

OCTOBER 24, 1986

Area Job Growth Drops to 3.5%

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT UP 8.4%



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

In August of this year, the District unemployment rate edged up 3 tenths of a percentage point to 8.4 percent. This August's increase seems to be related to summer employment patterns. For example, the number of District residents working declined by 7,000. At the same time, 6,800 residents withdrew from the labor force, that is they were no longer working or seeking work. This kind of labor market pattern reflects activities of students who take jobs for the summer months and quit them in August to take a short vacation before returning to school. This seasonal picture of the August data is reinforced by a decline in the number of Federal jobs during August. Federal agencies are traditionally employers of a large number of summer workers. Thus, Federal jobs tend to decline as summer workers quit. A similar pattern should be noted in September when summer workers leave jobs in the District's summer program.

As a result of many workers resigning and leaving the labor force in August, the number of unemployed District workers only grew by an estimated 200 people, bringing the total number of unemployed for the month to 28,200.

Since 1974, the August unemployment rate in the District of Columbia has averaged 8.8 percent. Thus, this year's rate is below the long term average for the month. Historically, however, the District's unemployment rate falls slightly between July and August. Over the past thir-

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- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

JOB SERVICE Department of
Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
August 1986 a/

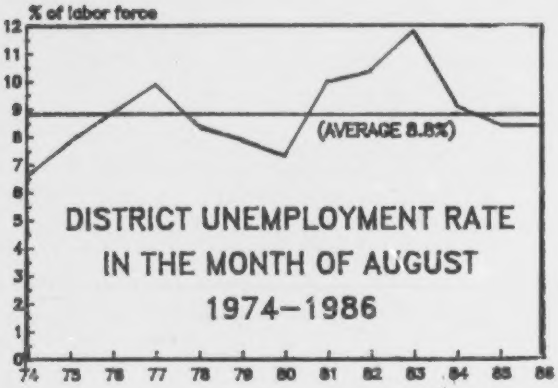
	August b/ 1986	July c/ 1986	August 1985	July 1985	Net Change From July 1986	Net Change From August 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	337,000	343,800	338,100	338,900	-6,800	-1,100
Total Employed	308,800	315,800	309,700	310,300	-7,000	-900
Total Unemployed	28,200	28,000	28,400	28,600	200	-200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.4	0.3	0
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,080,700	2,097,400	2,001,300	2,009,500	-16,700	79,400
Total Employed	2,009,400	2,022,000	1,923,400	1,927,300	-12,600	86,000
Total Unemployed	71,300	75,400	77,900	82,200	- 4,100	-6,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	-0.1	- 0.4
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,743,700	1,753,600	1,663,200	1,670,600	-9,900	80,500
Total Employed	1,700,600	1,706,200	1,613,700	1,617,000	-5,600	86,900
Total Unemployed	43,100	47,500	49,500	53,600	-4,400	-6,400
Unemployment Rate d/	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	-0.2	- 0.5

---

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

FOR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CALL - 639-1642



DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1974–1986

teen years, the rate has fallen in 9 years, remained unchanged in 2, and was up in only 2 years, including this year. On average, however, the over-the-month declines between July and August have been very small (-0.1 percentage point). Because the rate normally declines in August, there is some indication that this year's rate may contain something a little more than just seasonal adjustments. In addition, technical factors used in estimating the monthly rate seem to indicate that the rate in the District may remain near the current level for the next several months. Nevertheless, the District's rate for the first eight months of this year has averaged 7.3 percent. If it remains at this level, it could mean that the District will record in 1986 the lowest annual unemployment rate since 1980, but unemployment must decline during the Fall months in order for the annual rate to meet this six year low.

Compared to the same time last year (August 1985), the unemployment rate this year is exactly the the same—8.4 percent. This August, 900 fewer residents were employed and 200 fewer unemployed. Thus the labor force status of District workers in August was little changed from a year ago.

The August unadjusted civilian unemployment rate for the United States was 6.9 percent. The rate was down from 7.0 percent in July.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Like in the District, a relatively large number of suburbanites left the job market in August, some 9,900 individuals. Unlike in the City,

Unemployment Rates in the Washington DC MSA by City and Country

AUGUST 1986

	Aug.a/ 1986	Jul.b/ 1986	Aug. 1985
The District	8.4	8.2	8.4
Falls Church	3.2	3.2	4.1
Prince Georges Co.	3.1	3.2	3.3
Alexandria	3.0	3.4	4.6
Calvert Co.	2.8	2.7	3.2
Arlington Co.	2.7	2.7	3.8
Fairfax City	2.4	2.8	3.3
Frederick Co.	2.4	4.4	2.5
Montgomery Co.	2.3	2.4	2.5
Fairfax Co.	2.2	2.4	2.9
Charles Co.	2.2	2.4	2.6
Manassas	2.1	2.4	2.5
Prince William Co.	1.9	2.0	2.7
Manassas Park	1.8	2.2	2.2
Loudoun Co.	1.8	1.9	2.6
Stafford Co.	1.7	2.0	2.7

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised
SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and Virginia Employment Commission.

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Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia

however, the number included both people who had previously been employed (5,600) and those who had been unemployed (4,400). As a result of this monthly exodus from the labor market, the suburban unemployment rate slipped even lower—to 2.5 percent.

For the Washington Area as a whole, the labor force declined by 16,700 people between July and August, mirroring labor force declines in both the District and its suburbs. However, because the suburban constriction included a relatively large number of the unemployed, the Area's unemployment rate declined slightly (0.1 percentage point) over-the-month.

Looking at the over-the-year (August 1985 to August 1986) changes, the suburban labor force grew by 4.8 percent (as compared to virtually no growth in the District). During this same period, however, the proportion of suburbanites holding jobs expanded even faster—5.4 percent. As a result of the employment growth being larger than the labor force growth, 6,400 fewer suburbanites are unemployed then at the same time last year. Consequently, the suburban unemployment rate between August of last year and this year declined a significant half of a percentage point.

Because the suburban labor force is over 5 times as large as the District's, the over-the-year changes in the Area as a whole reflected the larger suburban movements—an 86,900 increase in the number of Area residents working and a decrease of 6,400 unemployed. As a consequence the Area's unemployment rate fell over the year from 3.9 percent to 3.4 percent.

Observation

The Area's fundamental labor market problem is—District residents do not hold an equitable proportion of total Area employment. This observation can be illustrated using the August labor force data. In August, there were 2,080,700 people in the Washington Area's labor force, of whom 337,000 were District residents. Thus, District residents represented 16.2 percent of the regional labor pool. However in August, District residents held only 15.4 percent of the Area's employment. If District residents had held a proportionate share (16.2 percent) of Area employment, then 325,500 District residents would have been employed. (This is 16,700 more than were actual employed.) If this 325,500 level of employment had indeed been achieved, then the August unemployment rate in the District would have been 3.3 percent, rather than 8.4 percent. Under this hypothetical case the District rate would have been nearly the same as the Area's 3.4 percent. Interestingly, if the 16,700 unemployed persons were added to the August suburban unemployment level, the suburban unemployment rate would have also been 3.4 percent, rather than the extremely low 2.5 percent. In relationship to the size of the Area's labor pool, 16,700 people represents only a very small proportion (0.8 percent) of the whole. Thus the necessary adjustments are not massive. If even more Area employers (including Federal agencies) made their job openings available through the District's public labor exchange and its automated job bank, more of the region's job opportunities would become available to District residents. This, perhaps, would help adjust the unequal distribution of Washington Area jobs.

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The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,895 in August 1986—down 3,109 from July 1986. In August, as in July, 52.1 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 27.3 percent of all UI claimants. This was followed by service workers at 25.9 percent; and professional, technical and managerial workers comprised 23.0 percent of the workers. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants in August, up less than one week from the previous month. Over the month, the duration of insured unemployment for males increased from 10.2 weeks to 10.5 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.2 week to 10.0 weeks.

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Department of Employment Services
Government of the
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Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
February, 1986

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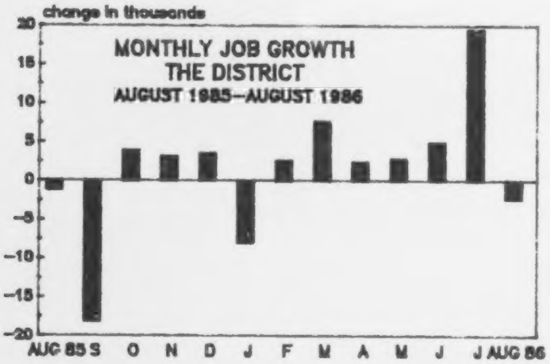
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Due to seasonal factors, jobs in the District declined from 669,400 in July 1986 to 667,100 in August 1986—a 0.3 percent decline. However, there were 22,000 more jobs this August, than in August a year ago—an increase of 3.4 percent. Private sector employment increased by 1,700 jobs over the month and by 13,000 jobs over the year.

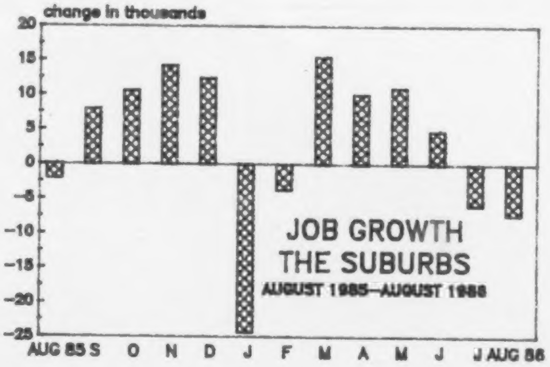


While half of the major industries in the District experienced some growth this month, total Government employment fell by 3,900 jobs. Seasonal declines, in Federal Government employment in particular, contributed significantly to the decrease. The Federal Government accounted for seventy-seven percent of the total decline in Government employment over the month. From July to August, the largest increase in employment in the District was in the Services industry with 1,400 jobs. Manufacturing and Construction both added 100 jobs each.

Most major industry sectors increased over the year. Total employment growth was led by Services (11,600 jobs) followed by Government(9,100 jobs); Construction (2,800 jobs); Manufacturing (300 jobs); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (200 jobs). Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities experienced a loss of 1,300 jobs over the year and Wholesale/Retail Trade declined by 500 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

During August, industry employment in the Suburbs totaled 1,332,800—7,200 fewer than in the previous month. Retail Trade led this seasonal decline with -2,900 jobs followed by Services with -1,900; Manufacturing (-900 jobs); and Construction; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate both with -200 jobs. In the public sector, Federal Government experienced a loss of 1,200 jobs, while State and Local Government loss 300 jobs.



Over the year, however, Suburban jobs have expanded by 3.5 percent. This growth translates in 45,400 additional jobs in the Suburban economy. The private sector accounted for all the growth (46,400 jobs). Services (15,600 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (12,400 jobs) and Construction (10,700 jobs) combined to account for eighty-three percent of the private sector growth. Growth in the other industries over the year ranged from -900 jobs in Manufacturing to +6,600 jobs in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. Government employment declined by 1,100 jobs. This Government job loss was concentrated solely in the Federal sector (-2,600 jobs). State and Local Government employment increased by 1,600 jobs over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

In August, jobs in the Metropolitan Area numbered 1,999,900—9,500 fewer than in July 1986. Almost all industries in the private sector experienced a loss the exception Construction (800 new jobs). Wholesale/Retail Trade led the loses with -3,200 jobs followed by Manufacturing (-800 jobs), Services (-400 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-300 jobs). Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

[5]

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Aug. b/ 1986	July c/ 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. b/ 1986	July c/ 1986	Aug. 1985
TOTAL	667.1	669.4	645.1	1,999.9	2,009.4	1,932.
Total Private Sector	380.9	379.2	367.9	1,430.7	1,434.7	1,371.3
Manufacturing	15.3	15.2	15.0	82.2	83.0	82.8
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.7	40.2	40.8
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.7	22.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.5	15.0	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.5	42.8	42.0
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.5
Printing & Publishing	12.0	12.0	11.9	30.6	30.9	30.2
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.5	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
Construction	16.2	15.2	13.4	128.2	127.4	114.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.3	24.5	25.6	89.1	89.1	88.6
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9	38.7	36.9
All Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.5	15.6	16.8	45.6	45.6	46.7
Trade	62.9	63.4	63.4	391.7	394.9	379.8
Wholesale	9.1	9.3	9.2	74.2	74.2	70.7
Retail	53.8	54.2	54.2	317.5	320.8	309.1
General Merchandise	4.9	4.8	4.7	38.1	38.7	36.0
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.3	41.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.1	36.8	34.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.5	23.2	22.0
Eating and Drinking Places	26.3	26.9	27.5	105.3	107.3	104.0
All Other Retail	22.5	22.5	22.0	73.1	73.5	71.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.1	35.2	34.9	116.2	116.5	109.4
Banking	7.1	7.2	7.1	21.5	21.5	21.0
All Other	28.0	28.1	27.8	94.7	94.9	88.4
Services	227.1	225.6	215.5	622.0	622.4	594.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.6	12.9	12.4	30.0	30.4	29.6
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.1	23.1	23.3	22.2
Business Services	50.3	49.3	46.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.2	30.4	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.6	24.0	21.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.6	29.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.8	74.3	71.9	568.9	568.7	543.0
Government	286.3	290.2	277.2	569.2	574.7	561.2
Federal Government	218.5	221.5	212.4	364.6	368.8	361.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	204.6	205.8	200.1
D.C. Government	62.9	63.8	59.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.8	4.8	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

CES

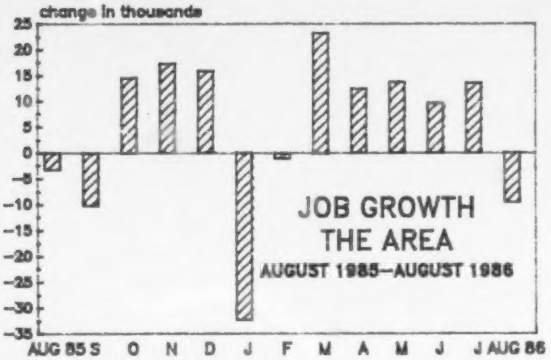
A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

and Mining remained unchanged over the month. Federal employment declined by 4,200 jobs, while State and Local employment declined by 1,200 jobs.



Over the year (August 1986 compared to August 1985), The Area economy was characterized by steady gains. Job growth was broadly based, reflecting gains in the District (22,000 jobs) and the Suburbs (45,400 jobs) for a net gain of 67,400 Area jobs. Growth was particularly strong in Services (27,200 jobs); Construction (13,500 jobs); and Wholesale/Retail Trade (11,900 jobs). Over the year, State and Local Government employment increased by 4,500 jobs and Federal Government increased by 3,500 jobs.

JOB GROWTH RATES FALLING

The rate of job creation between August of 1985 and August of this year was virtually the same for the whole metropolitan area (3.5 percent), the suburbs (3.5 percent) and the District (3.4 percent). Most striking is the fall off of job creation in the Suburbs. Between August 1984 and August 1985, the suburbs created 96,200 new jobs. Between August of last year and August of this year, the suburban economy only generated 45,400 new jobs—a decline of 53 percent. Only in the District are jobs being created at a rate in excess of the average for the past 20 months. (A rate of 3.4 percent over the past year versus 2.7 percent for the 20 month period.) In the suburbs, the current rate is about half that of the longer period. (A 12 month rate of 3.5 percent versus 6.5 percent for the past 20 months.) The suburban slowing has been most pronounced since April of this year.

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
JANUARY 1985 TO AUGUST 1986

The Area

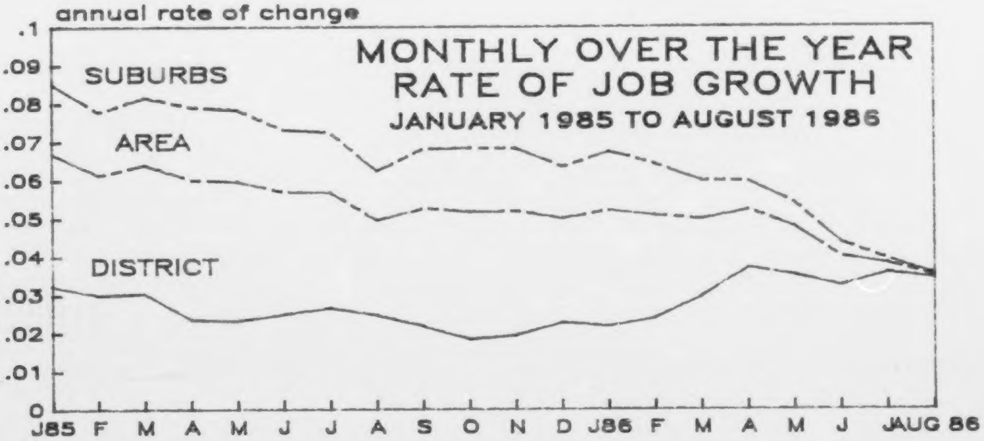
Average 20 months	5.2%
High, January 1985	6.7%
Low, August 1986	3.5%
Current month	3.5%

The Suburbs

Average 20 months	6.5%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, August 1986	3.5%
Current month	3.5%

The District

Average 20 months	2.7%
High, April 1986	3.7%
Low, October 1985	1.8%
Current month	3.4%



Despite the declining rate of job creation in the local economy, it is producing jobs at a rate in excess of the total US economy, which between August of last year and August of this added jobs at a rate of 2.8 percent.

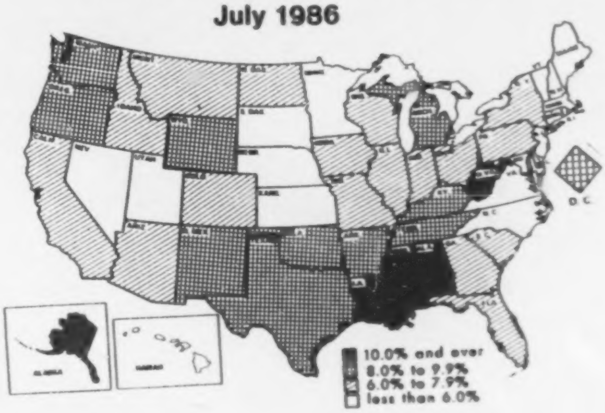
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In July 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate increases slightly between June and July. The Washington Area's rate at 3.6 percent was up from 3.4 percent recorded in June. This was the twelfth lowest rate of the areas reporting. This was the fifth time the Washington Area's rate has been below 3.7 percent in four years.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area seems to be slipping in its rivalry with Boston for the lowest jobless rate among major metro areas. The two tied in both April and March at 3.5 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. In May, the Washington Area surpassed Boston falling to 3.1 percent while Boston posted 3.3 percent. In June, the Washington rate was 3.4 percent and Boston's fell to 3.3 percent. In July, the rates were 3.6 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington had a 4.7 percent unemployment rate, up from 4.5 recorded in June. The Richmond-Petersburg Area—110 miles south of Washington had a July jobless rate of 4.2 percent—down from 4.6 percent from the previous month.

When the District of Columbia (with a July preliminary rate of 8.2 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 15th highest jobless rate in the country. This was up five notches from the 20th spot it held in June. Virginia's rate at 4.7 percent was down from 5.1 percent recorded in June. Maryland's rate was up from 3.9 percent to 4.2 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 43rd and 45th, respectively, in the standings among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Five states, Mississippi (13.0 percent), Louisiana (12.8 percent), West Virginia (11.9 percent), Alaska (10.6 percent), and Alabama (10.5 percent) all registered double digit unemployment rates in July. Texas fell out of the double digit column dropping from 11.1 percent in June to 9.3 percent in July.

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1986



Twenty-nine states recorded unemployment rates below the national average of 7.0 percent. Out of these 29 states, 18 had rates below 6 percent. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest rate at 3.7 percent up from 3.2 percent posted in June.

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates in July, 11 had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decline, 2.1 percentage points, was in Nevada. Unemployment rates increased by 1 percentage point or more over the year in seven states, with the largest in Wyoming (2.5 percentage points), Alaska (2.1 percentage points) and Mississippi (2.0 percentage points).

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the fourteenth highest jobless rate at 8.2 percent. This was up five positions from June when the rate was 7.2 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 26 selected cities was 8.7 percent. Of the 26 cities, 20 posted lower jobless rates, and 5 recorded higher rates, and 1 was unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest rate of joblessness at 16.5 percent. On the other hand, Boston continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for 13 consecutive months, at 4.4 percent, unchanged from June. The large cities of Texas continue to be hard hit by the oil and gas extraction crisis. Houston and Dallas recorded over-the-year jobless increases of 2.2 percentage points and 0.7 percentage points, respectively. Both Gary and Cincinnati posted 2.3 percentage points declines in joblessness. Los Angeles at 9.1 percent was unchanged over- the-year.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	City	July 1986	July 1985
1.	Gary, IN	16.5	18.8
2.	Detroit, MI	13.0	13.9
3.	Houston, TX	11.6	9.4
4.	Newwark, NJ	11.1	11.7
5.	Birmingham, AL	11.0	9.2
6.	Buffalo, NY	10.2	10.3
7.	Cleveland, OH	10.1	11.7
8.	New Orleans, LA	10.1	11.7
9.	Dayton, OH	9.8	11.4
10.	Miami, FL	9.2	10.3
11.	Los Angeles, CA	9.1	9.1
12.	St. Louis, MO	8.7	8.6
13.	Chicago, IL	8.5	9.7
14.	**DIST. OF COLUMBIA**	**8.2**	**8.4**
15.	Cincinnati, OH	8.1	10.4
16.	New York, NY	7.9	6.9
17.	Milwaukee, WI	7.3	7.4
18.	Atlanta, GA	7.0	7.2
19.	Dallas, TX	6.8	6.1
20.	Pittsburgh, PA	6.7	7.6
21.	Columbus, OH	6.4	7.8
22.	San Francisco, CA	6.4	6.6
23.	Baltimore, MD	6.2	6.9
24.	Philadelphia, PA	5.8	6.9
25.	Salt Lake City, UT	5.6	6.0
26.	Boston, MA	4.4	5.0

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

AVERAGE PAY IN THE WASHINGTON AREA IN 1985

The Bureau of Labor Statistics released data in October on 1985 average pay in 305 metropolitan areas across the country. The average worker in the Washington Area made $22,727 in 1985. This was $3,433, or 13 percent, less than people working in the District, but $2,911, or 15 percent, more than the average U.S. worker who worked in a metropolitan area. (See the September issue of the AIS for a discussion of the 1985 average wage in the District.)

	Average annual pay	% change '84-'85
United States.....	$19,186	4.5
All Metro Areas...	19,816	4.7
Washington Area...	22,727	4.8
The District......	26,160	4.1

Of the 305 metro areas in the BLS study, the Washington area ranked number ten in terms of the highest average pay. As has been usual, Anchorage Alaska had the highest pay. (Data for Baltimore and major metropolitan areas in Michigan were not included in the study.) The average pay increase in the Washington area (4.8 percent) was about the same as for the average U.S. worker (4.5 percent) and the average worker in all metropolitan areas (4.7 percent). However, Washington area workers, on average, received nearly a one percent greater

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increase than people working in the District. When all metro areas were ranked according to the relative change in the average pay between 1984 and 1985, the Washington area ranked 86th out of 305 areas. The largest over the year increase (7.9 percent) went to workers in Trenton, New Jersey.

The Washington area Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 4.2 percent in 1985, so Washington area workers had a 0.6 percent increase in real income in 1985.

Average annual pay for 1985 for all covered workers by selected metropolitan areas

Metropolitan area	Average annual pay 1985	% Change 1984-1985
Anchorage, Alaska.....	28,236	0.9
San Jose, Calif. ...	25,050	5.7
New York, N.Y.	24,500	6.0
Kokomo,Ind.	24,407	6.8
San Francisco, Calif..	24,146	5.9
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, Conn.	23,970	5.9
Huston, Tex.	22,938	3.4
Midland, Tex.	22,929	4.5
Newark, N.J.	22,739	5.9
Washington, DC-Md.-VA.	22,727	4.8
Brazoria, Tex.	22,569	2.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	22,329	5.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, N.J........	22,236	7.2
Chicago, Ill.	22,166	4.6
Dallas, Tex.	22,069	5.2
Anderson, Ind.	21,923	4.6
Oakland, Calif.	21,762	4.9
Poughkeepsi, N.Y......	21,501	4.2
Denver, Colo.	21,496	4.0
Trenton, N.J.......	21,375	7.9

Includes workers covered by the state unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for federal employees. Preliminary data - annual averages.

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LMI TID BIT

LMIR has received numerous inquiries concerning "computer occupations" in the Washington Area. The following are estimates developed by staff from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program. Inquires concerning these occupations or others may be obtained by calling LMIR (639-1642).

	ESTIMATION OF ACTUAL IN 1980		PROJECTIONS TO 1990		ESTIMATED ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
OCCUPATIONS:	NO.	%*	NO.	%*	
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	12,300	0.77	16,700	1.39	640
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	17,000	1.07	20,600	1.05	1,120
COMPUTER OPERS.	6,100	0.38	9,320	0.47	440
PERIPHERAL OPERS.	1,200	0.07	1,570	0.08	INA
KEYPUNCH OPERS.	6,370	0.40	5,670	0.29	INA

* The proportion of all jobs in the Metro Area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACTIVITY - AUGUST, 1986

The outlay for unemployment compensation benefits from all programs in August 1986 was $6.0 million for former workers in the District of Columbia. This outlay was 12 percent below last month , but 14 percent over August of 1985. The monthly decrease is a seasonal drop from July, when change-of-base-period and other seasonal filers surged into the system. The rise in outlay from the same period last year is attributable primarily to the increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount, effective in January 1986, and the resultant increase in the average weekly benefit amount. All other measures for the total programs were also down from the previous month, reflecting the seasonal movements, with the exception of the average weekly benefit payment. It inched upward to $164, and matched the previous high point for the year reached in June. Claims and first payments both were down by 24 percent from last month.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
August 1986

	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	% Change From July 1986	August 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,867	3,870	3,463	- 25.9	- 17.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,508	40,395	36,102	- 12.1	- 1.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,471	38,723	32,542	- 13.6	+ 2.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,409,877	$6,129,758	$4,693,394	- 11.7	+ 15.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.63	$158.30	$144.23	+ 2.1	+ 12.1
Number of First Payments	1,720	2,298	2,107	- 25.2	- 18.4
Number of Final Payments	943	1,170	831	- 19.4	+ 13.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,859	10,239	9,501	- 3.7	+ 3.8
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	168	151	146	+ 11.3	+ 15.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,743	3,152	3,053	- 13.0	- 10.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,796	3,212	3,066	- 13.0	- 8.8
Total Benefits Paid	$542,121	$620,548	$533,212	- 12.6	+ 1.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$193.89	$193.20	$173.91	+ 0.4	+ 11.5
Number of First Payments	147	159	164	- 7.5	- 10.4
Number of Final Payments	73	77	88	- 5.2	- 17.0
Total Beneficiaries	793	810	871	- 2.1	- 9.0
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	53	67	67	- 20.9	- 20.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	555	668	589	- 16.9	- 5.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	458	532	438	- 13.9	+ 4.6
Total Benefits Paid	$84,590	$98,491	$75,858	- 14.1	+ 11.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$184.69	$185.13	$173.19	- 0.2	+ 6.6
Number of First Payments	34	40	46	- 15.0	- 26.1
Number of Final Payments	29	34	30	- 14.7	- 3.3
Total Beneficiaries	145	153	142	- 5.2	2.1
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,088	4,088	3,676	- 24.5	- 16.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,806	44,215	39,744	- 12.2	- 2.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,725	42,467	36,046	- 13.5	+ 1.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,036,588	$6,848,797	$5,302,464	- 11.9	+ 13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.37	$161.27	$147.10	+ 1.9	+ 11.7
Number of First Payments	1,901	2,497	2,317	- 23.9	- 18.0
Number of Final Payments	1,045	1,281	949	- 18.4	+ 10.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,797	11,202	10,514	- 3.6	+ 2.7

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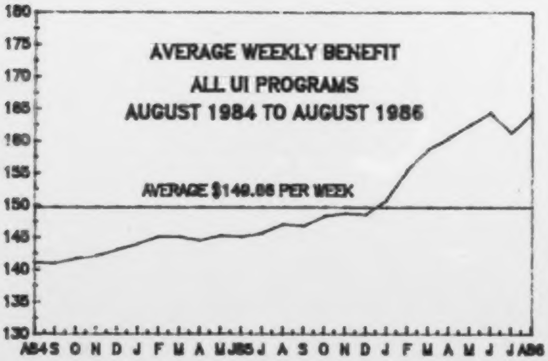
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.



In this calendar year through August, the District has processed 28,200 claims for benefits, and made compensation for 310,380 weeks of idleness costing $49.6 million. This represents an increase in activity from the same period last year, when 27,400 claims were filed and 293,100 weeks were compensated with a $42.6 million benefit outlay.

HOURS & EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of August 1986 increased $20.74. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.4 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 43¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing reflects the largest increase. Weekly Earnings were up $37.89, as Weekly Hours rose 1.5 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 53¢ an hour. The increase was attributable to overtime being worked.

Food and Kindered products showed the largest decrease. Weekly Earnings dropped $28.70 as Weekly Hours decrease 2.3 hours. Hourly Earnings were down 3¢ an hour. The drop was due to a shorter scheduled work week.

Employers

Holiday Helpers Hotline

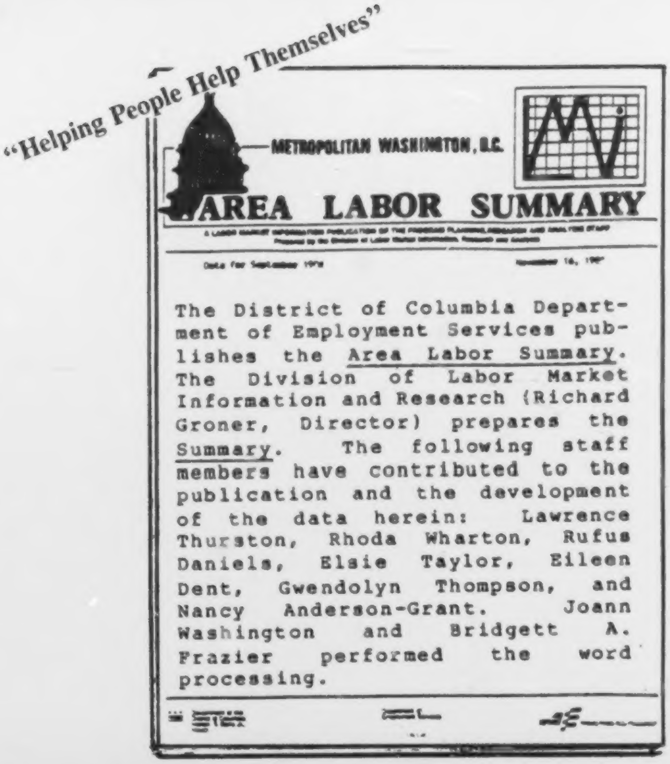
724-3785

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
August 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	416.49	395.75	401.36	38.6	38.2	37.9	10.79	10.36	10.59
Durable Goods	384.56	375.97	362.06	40.1	41.0	39.7	9.59	9.17	9.12
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	445.54	446.51	391.61	46.8	47.2	44.1	9.52f/	9.46c/	8.88
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	408.53	397.79	382.12	41.1	40.1	41.0	9.94a/	9.92a/	9.32
Other Durable Goods	343.17	335.02	334.64	36.9	39.6	37.1	9.30f/	8.46e/	9.02
Non-durable Goods	443.50	413.05	439.35	37.3	35.7	36.4	11.89	11.57	12.07
Food & Kindred Products	449.70	478.40	536.20	37.6	39.9	35.0	11.96g/	11.99i/	15.32j/
Printing & Publishing	470.52	432.63	456.60	36.0	34.5	35.7	13.07a/	12.54f/	12.79a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	340.59	302.48	294.52	42.1	38.0	40.4	8.09a/	7.96h/	7.29d/

Total Production Workers	**August '86**	**July '86**	**August '85**
	36,300	36,800	36,900

a/ Overtime
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
e/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.
f/ More business other than seasonal.
g/ Shorter work week.
h/ Less business other than seasonal.
i/ Data not comparable with previous years due to break occurring in data.
j/ Data not comparable to current year.



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AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

Tips To Help You In Placing A Job Order

To screen out unsuitable and unqualified applicants before you see them, we need to know . . .

1. What openings you have and how many referrals you want to see.
2. Duration of the job (full-time, part-time, temporary, etc.)
3. Description of work to be done.
4. Where the employee will work.
5. Education, special skills or experience required.
6. Hours of work, shift, rate of pay and fringe benefits.
7. Exact location of the interview and directions for reaching it.
8. Name of person to see.
9. Special referrals desired (veterans, trainees, handicapped, WIN applicants, etc.).
10. Any other facts pertinent to your operation or needs.

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